密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY
REVIEW
Formerly Millard's Review

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Formerly Millard's Review

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Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 37
Special Articles
  Effect of New Republics in Europe upon China .... Charles P. Barkman 39
  Canada Moves to Restrict Oriental Immigration .... Owen E. McGillicuddy 40
  Who's Who in China 44
  Some Phases of the Economic Situation in Japan .... Ruth K. Stowell 52
Men and Events 58
News from Central China 60
News from South China 64
The Week in the Far East 66
General News Summary 68
What the Ships Carry between America and China 70
New Books and Publications
  Wilsonian Versus Harding Foreign Policies .... G. S. 71
The United States Court for China 72

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THE JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN negotiators have selected Changchun, a little out-of-the-way town in Manchuria, as the place where they will attempt to settle the many important matters outstanding between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic—Soviet Russia. Just why Changchun was selected is a mystery unless it was a compromise after failing to agree upon Tokyo, Peking, Chita or Moscow. We are wondering, however, whether there might not have been special design in the seemingly innocent selection of this Manchurian country town. It is a wonderful place to bury the conference and perhaps the Japanese and Soviet delegates picked on the place for that reason. There is only one small Chinese telegraph office in Changchun and a ten-word telegram is about the limit of its capacity. In addition there are no local newspapers in Changchun with the exception of some small native dialect sheets. It is an ideal place to put over a quiet confidential conference and would be equivalent to holding a meeting such as the Washington Conference in an American country town. This conference between Japan and Russia concerns China fully as much as it does Siberia. Perhaps more so. Likewise it concerns America, Great Britain, France and the rest of the world. If neutral territory was desired, they might have selected Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, or Manila or some place where it is possible to get the news out to the world. It is understood that the correspondents of the large American and British newspapers and press associations are sending correspondents to Changchun regardless. It is also understood that the Chinese foreign office is sending observers and that the Chinese telegraph administration is sending some special expert telegraphers in an effort to provide the best telegraphic facilities possible for getting the news out to the press. The meeting will have at least one effect: Chungchun will get on the first page of many important newspapers and this should stimulate a study of Manchurian geography—which is something since Shantung has faded from the news map of the world.

SEVERAL FOREIGN FIRMS which have been doing business in North China for several years have recently closed their offices in Peking and henceforth will either conduct their business dealings with the Chinese government from Tientsin or will not bother about their business with the government at all. The closing of these business offices in Peking indicates the decreasing importance of the Chinese government in foreign business circles and may not be an unmixed blessing. Large orders placed by the government in the last few years when Peking was prosperous (on borrowed money) has caused many foreign firms to unduly emphasize the Peking end of their general business in China. Business dealings with a government are scarcely ever satisfactory under the best conditions, orders usually being accompanied by exorbitant commissions and entertainment expenses for officials that make the business unprofitable in the long run. Under conditions as they exist in China today business dealing with the government has been little short of disgraceful. A recital of business practices in Peking which have been necessary in order to obtain government orders would make sorry reading. Many foreign firms that stand high in business and banking circles in New York and London have been guilty of practices in Peking that would not be countenanced or even thought of in other parts of the world. Thus the present bankruptcy of the Chinese government which is causing many foreign firms to withdraw from government business is not an unmixed blessing. Business placed by the Chinese government is really a small part of the business of China in general except in a few lines where the government is supposed to control. The placing of a few large orders has caused Peking business to look big and many firms have neglected China in order to serve Peking. Now that Peking is finished, perhaps these foreign firms will give attention to the really important phase of their business activities in China which is China and the Chinese people. An American business man long experienced in the Far East recently stated the case well when he said: "I go to Peking and after listening to the hotel lobby and club talk for a while decide that China has gone entirely to the dogs, but after I get away from the depressing atmosphere of Peking and look around in Tientsin and Shanghai and see firms selling their merchandise and taking their profits, I decide that China is essentially sound and worthy of trust."

BUSINESS IN CHINA is still bad, perhaps worse than it has been at any time since the world panic, of 1908. The bumper crop of this harvest, which ordinarily would have brought such wealth to the villages and such buying of imported piece goods and lumber will have to be consumed locally at prices altogether below the export value of the commodity. And imports will stay out of the land, because the purchasing power of the people is lessened. China is part of the world economic system and is as seriously affected by the question of Reparations as France and Germany. Foreigners blame the chaotic condition of the country for the unfavorable business situation. Except for isolated districts, like Hunan and the Szechuan-Yunnan frontier, Chinese politics has in only a small way affected business. It is true that goods and silver are not being shipped to Kwangtung and Kwangsi because of a fear of bandits and pirates. But bandits and pirates operated before this, and goods and treasure used to be shipped. Goods are not being shipped because the purchasers will not buy, and they do not buy because they cannot sell.

UNTIL the Reparation question is settled in Europe and until the Sino-Russian trade recommences, business conditions in China will continue unfavorable. The tea trade, for instance, depends on Russia. China cannot sell her tea to Great Britain with the *2d* differential in favor of Indian teas. America prefers Indian teas, but the greatest factor in that market is improper packing and lack of advertising on the part of the Chinese producer. China can, however, sell her teas to Russia and in sufficient quantities to compensate for the loss of other great markets. But Russia does not pay for tea in gold, and China cannot accept the doubtful currency in vogue in the Russian markets. The result is that Hankow and Kiukiang suffer as trade centers and the tea industry of China is steadily going backward.

GERMANY, however, is the real factor in the resumption of normal trade conditions here. The German was an early consumer of China's natural resources, but even more important is the position of Germany as an industrial nation with an insufficient supply of natural products within her boundaries. She must obtain her natural products in a country where they are still comparatively cheap and China is just such a place. The economic hinterland of Germany, which normally includes all of Central Europe and a goodly part of European Russia, is today closed to the exporter of natural products, due not to an over-supply but to an inability to pay for commodities in an acceptable currency. Until the currencies of these countries can be normalized, business the world over will be unfavorable.

MUCH can be said for the case of France and it has been stated often enough by the French protagonists throughout the world. But France will suffer as much from a disturbed and impotent Central Europe as will Great Britain and the United States, and even China. It is impossible as some suggest for the French to go into Germany to make the German industries sufficiently productive to pay reparations. The Germans are a stiff-necked people and will find a way of making such activities impossible. Furthermore, such conduct will lead to another *Revanche*, with further disorders and the possibility of another international war. The only solution is the cancellation of war debts, indemnities and reparations. But who is to cancel? France is the last nation willing to give up a farthing, because her present government finances are based on the assumption that Germany would pay. No government, apparently, can hold office unless it makes an outward appearance of shroffing Germany. Europe wants the United States to do the cancelling. But on what basis? Shall the United States make a free-will offering of all that it has lent to European states during the war on the assumption that the United States is rich and the other countries poor. But are they poor? Is France poor, with her enormous army and her tireless and ridiculous imperialistic propaganda throughout Europe? Can a nation be poor which has spent millions on Russian adventurers? The United States wants to be shown, and it will do no cancelling until it is thoroughly convinced that cancellations are on a basis of *quid pro quo*. And France, not being an industrial nation and having only a small interest in exports and imports can easily afford to take just another gambler's chance on Germany and Russia going her way. Meanwhile the trade of the world suffers and the crops not only of China, but of the United States as well, are looking for industrial markets which can pay for goods delivered.

THE FACULTY OF THE Government University at Peking has threatened not to reopen school for the fall session unless there is sufficient money forthcoming from the government for payment of salaries for several months in advance. In case the government fails to meet the demands of the teachers and students, there probably will be further unrest and disturbances in Peking that have their origin in the Government University. Chinese officialdom and foreigners as well seem unable to sense the relationship between unrest and radicalism and unpaid or underpaid teachers. It is perfectly natural as a result of the serious financial situation under which Peking labors, that the teachers should be the first to be neglected. Education is something that can wait, is the view of the average official, and as a result the teachers are left in the lurch. The unpaid teacher, who sees other people with lesser abilities getting fat salaries, naturally is dissatisfied with a system which is responsible for such conditions. As a result the teachers and students under their influence provide a fertile field for unrest and the spreading of "new thoughts" and doctrines. Several of the influential Chinese and foreign papers recently have been criticizing the officials of the government university because of the welcome that institution accorded to Yoffee, the Soviet Russian envoy to China as well as to other proponents of radicalism who recently have visited out here. It occurs to us that this criticism might have better effect if leveled at one the chief causes of the unrest which is the unpaid teachers' salaries, rather than basing the criticism purely upon an outward manifestation of dissatisfaction with conditions. We do not mean to imply that the minds and actions of the professors can be controlled by paying them large salaries, but we do know that a teacher is a human being. As an agitator he is dangerous because he has intelligence. A government which starves its educators while it makes millionaires out of ignorant militarists, is treading on dangerous ground and few intelligent persons will blame the professors for raising hell at the unfairness of it all.

U. S. Flour Shipments to China and Japan

A new record was set by flour and wheat shipments from the Northwest of the U.S. for the year ending June 30 last. Shipments went to every quarter of the globe. Of flour 2,212,345 barrels were exported. Figures for previous year were but 1,232,858 barrels. Wheat shipments were 8,227,909 bushels for this year. Figures for previous year were 3,896,978 bushels. Nearly one half of total flour shipments were taken by China, figures being 945,993 barrels. Japan took 417,152 barrels. Philippines accounted for another 197,195 barrels; all of Europe took 475,876 barrels; Latin America took 126,069 barrels; Hawaii 46,730 barrels. Of the wheat shipments 4,643,244 bushels went to Japan, Philippines 50,000 bushels ,all Europe 2,299,484 bushels.

Effect of New Republics in Europe upon China

BY CHARLES P. BARKMAN

II.

MR. Wells has been pleased to emphasize in his outline (chapter XXVIII.), that "the great war of 1914-18 mowed down no fewer than four Caesars, the German Kaiser (Caesar), the Austrian Kaiser, the Tsar (Caesar) of Russia, and that fantastic figure, the Tsar of Bulgaria." He goes on to add: "There is now (1920) no one left in the world to carry on the Imperial title or the tradition of Divus Caesar except the Turkish Sultan and the British monarch. The former commemorates his lordship over Constantinople as Kaiser-i-Roum; the latter is called the Caesar of India (a country no real Caesar ever looked upon), Kaiser-i-Hind."

The Eastern Europe *Review* gives the names and population of ten new Eastern republics as follows: Esthonia, 1,750,000; Latvia, 2,552.000; Lithuania, 6,000,000; White Russia, 14,075.000; Ukraine, 45,000,000; Kouban, 3.500,000; North Caucasia, 4.300,000; Azerbaidjan, 4,500,000; Georgia, 3,000,000; and Armenia, 4,000,000 inhabitants. In addition to these, three republics were carved out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Republics of Austria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. In the Balkans, Yugoslavia (the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes") is virtually a republic, the prince-regent, Alexander of Serbia, was invited to become prince-regent by the Yugoslav National Council, the newly formed Democratic Party coming into power. On the ruins of the Hohenzollern Monarchy there is the Republic of Germany.

Between the beginning of the Second Battle of the Marne, July 18, 1918 and the end of September, the Allies captured almost a quarter of a million men and enormous quantities of munitions. The Central Powers began to go to pieces. Austria-Hungary had long been disintegrating internally. At first, each of the subject nationalities begged for autonomy within the Empire, but finally demanded complete separation, until the rulers of the Dual Monarchy saw that military defeat meant national ruin Even before Austria signed the armistice with the Allies, Czechoslovakia proclaimed the establishment of a free and united republic. The armistice with Germany was signed November 11th, 1918. On November 16, Hungary was declared a republic. On November 13, the National Assembly of Austria declared German Austria a republic. In the following March, the National Constituent Assembly met, with the Social Democrats in power.

The German Empire, quite largely unified in four years from 1866-1870, fell to pieces in four years from 1914-1918. The Kaiser saw the storm coming in October 1918, and offered considerable reforms, subjecting himself and his Chancellor to the will of the people in the Reichstag. But it was too late, and he was forced to flee, November 9, 1918, everywhere throughout Germany there was upheaval. Red flags were much in evidence; iron crosses could be picked up in the street; imperial symbols were lowered and destroyed; and "German crowns fell like overripe fruit," until every German state (twenty-two in all) was a republic. As the German press announced, the revolution had gained "a glorious and almost bloodless victory." A National Assembly was elected, for the membership of which, women voted, and to which, women were elected. When it was opened, the Majority Socialists were in power, and their leader, Ebert, was chosen provisional president. He stated in his opening speech, "We have done forever with princes and nobles 'by the grace of God.'" Great applause filled the room.

The new constitution of the Republic of Germany is prefaced with the declaration: "The German nation, united in its peoples, and inspired by the determination to renew and to establish its Reich in freedom and justice, to promote peace at home and abroad, and to further social progress, has given itself this constitution." And its first article states: "The German Reich is a Republic. The powers of the State proceed from the people." The officers of the government and the army formerly swore allegiance to the Emperor. Now even the president swears to "preserve the constitution."

Thus we see that republicanism and republics gained vast and unprecedented power and recognition throughout Europe. In proportion as monarchial systems fell, republican instituions grew in power and influence. A large number of constitutions—between thirty and forty of them—were written and adopted. In as many states, such republican institutions and principles as representative government, proportional representation, responsibility of ministers to the people's assemblies, and guarantees of personal rights and liberties were adopted. In the new German and Austrian constitutions, women were given the suffrage on the same basis as that of men.

When the Republic of the United States was formed, there was no other in existence, and the princes of Europe hooted it as revolutionary, undignified, and ineffective. Today there are scores of republics that have come to stay. "Where are thrones and empires now?"

In my next article, I shall discuss a kindred subject, "National Autonomy or Self-Determination."

Hangchow Christian College, September 1, 1922.

Passing the War Debts to America

A Paris dispatch says "the French, British, Italian, and Belgian governments have been working night and day to find a formula which will allow their reparations delegations to say unitedly and gracefully that the allies will be delighted to reduce the reparations bill if all the war debts are annulled. Thus they will attempt to 'pass the buck' to the United States."

That is in line with the talk which has been coming out of Europe ever since the signing of the Versailles treaty. No statements by the government of the United States, by leading economists or statesmen of this country, or by a pitiful minority of the Europeans who see the light and understand the international situation appear to be able to change this attitude.

The American position has been put bluntly, but to no avail. It must be reiterated. The world, and especially Europe, must be brought to realize that the matter of reparations is distinctly a matter for settlement among the nations which demand and those which must pay reparations. The United States has never asked reparations or any form of indemnity as the result of the world war. Except for the influence which a settlement of European financial troubles might have upon world trade and prosperity, the matter of reparations is of nothing more than academic interest to us.

The war began in Europe, the outgrowth of age old political and racial rivalries. It was Europe's war and none other's, until actual hostilities, not the causes which incited them, jeopardized the welfare of this country. Then we went in and protected our interests and got out. By rejecting the Versailles treaty we left the reparations question entirely to Europe. Let Europe settle it. If Europe can't, that is not our fault or our responsibility. There is no reason whatever why we should cancel an indebtedness to make the payment of reparations easier.

And even if there were a reason, there is no evidence to show that such cancellation would make such settlement easier. None of the countries involved are paying their debts to the United States. Only England is preparing to pay even interest. Why, then, would annulment of debts, which they are not paying in any event, assist in the settlement of the reparations issue? It would not. We can get along without Europe much better than Europe can get along without us. The pending tariff bill, or at least a more severe one, will or could prove that conclusively.—*Chicago Tribune, June 7.*

Canada Moves to Restrict Oriental Immigration

BY OWEN E. MCGILLICUDDY

From the (*American Review of Reviews*)

IN the early hours of the morning of May 9, the Canadian House of Commons, by a vote of 130 to 36, went on record in favor of "effective restriction" of Oriental immigration into the Dominion. The alternative was a policy of "exclusion," which had been urged by the majority of members from the Pacific Coast Province of British Columbia. Since the debate in the House, the reaction throughout the country has indicated in no uncertain way that public opinion is strongly in favor of excluding Orientals who come to Canada with the intention of colonizing or making their homes in the Dominion for a long period.

It is generally conceded on all sides that the appeal made by the Premier, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, for conciliatory measures with Japan will go a long way toward solving Canada's Pacific-coast problem whenever overtures are made to Tokio. There is no doubt that had the Prime Minister not pointed out how harsh the word "exclusion" would sound when Canada and Japan began discussing restrictions, the House of Commons would have voiced its desire for a white British Columbia by the emphatic adoption of a resolution in favor of prohibiting Oriental immigration for residential purposes.

The original resolution, moved by W. G. McQuarrie, M. P. for New Westminster, British Columbia, was:

> "That, in the opinion of this House, the immigration of Oriental aliens, and their rapid multiplication, is becoming a serious menace to living conditions, particularly on the Pacific Coast, and to the future of the country in general, and the Government should take immediate action with a view to securing the exclusion of future immigration of this type."

The government, through Hon. C. A. Stewart, Minister of Immigration, then moved an amendment that, instead of a motion "excluding" Orientals, they be "effectively restricted." He pointed out that there is a Canadian agreement now with Japan, and that "exclusion" would be a poor premise on which to enter into further negotiations. The Minister added that he admitted the problem but did not believe that the word "exclusion" should be used at the present time.

British Columbia members, regardless of party, were in accord about what should be done, and they

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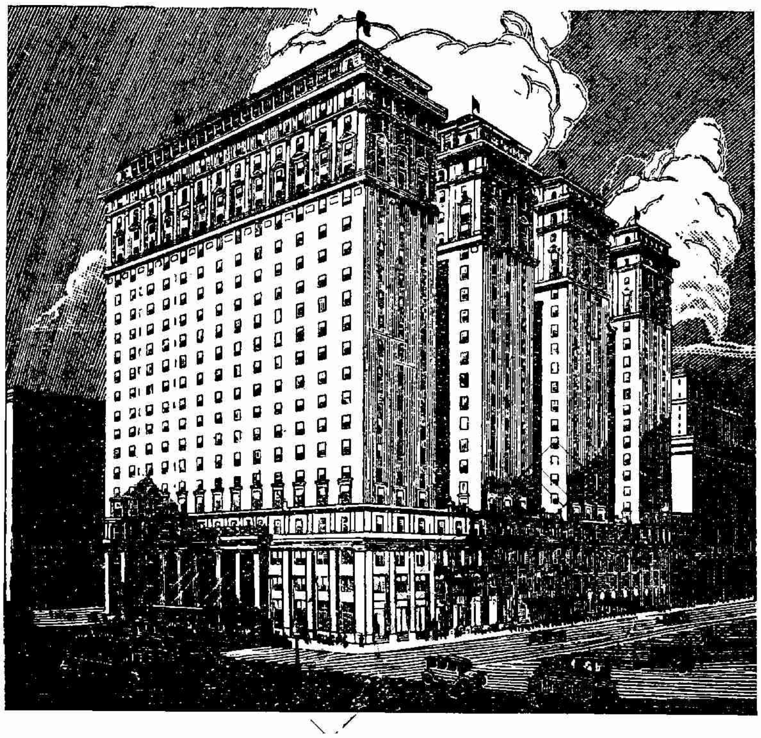

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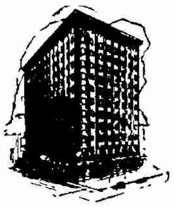

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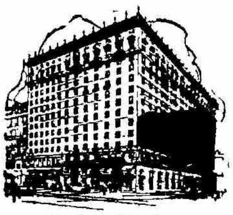

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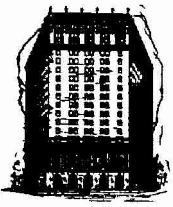

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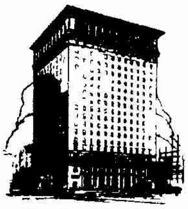

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HOTEL PENNSYLVANIA—NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A. Cables: "Pennhotel New York" declared for a policy excluding further Oriental immigration. All of them spoke of the indifference with which the eastern provinces had regarded the whole question. Using official statistics, they quoted figures of Oriental population in British Columbia, showing that white folk are being rapidly ejected from control in many large industries, such as fisheries, lumbering, fruit farming, and market gardening, together with a large section of the retail business. Every British Columbia member expressed fear as to the future, and appealed to the East for assistance in keeping the Pacific province a white man's country.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P. for Center Vancouver, declared that the situation in British Columbia "constitutes a conflict between theoretical international justice and stubborn internal economic and social facts" and pointed out that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty made no mention of immigration, but left that question to be settled by each country for itself. He contended that the Oriental was so distinct so different from the native population of Canada that assimilation was impossible. Free admission of the Oriental meant a lowering of the standard of Canadian living. The member for Center Vancouver declared that his policy was the exclusion of Asiatics as permanent residents, absolute opposition to indentured labor, and fair treatment to those properly admitted under the laws.

Alfred Storke, M. P. for Skeena, British Columbia, told the House that the time to settle the problem was now, "before the Oriental gains control of British Columbia." He said there was a silent and steady absorption of the business of his province by the Oriental, particularly the Jap, who "is the incarnation of commercial aggressiveness." The prairie provinces, he pointed out, have no lure for the Oriental because of their climate and the nature of their industries. The Oriental is never a pioneer but follows others, and beats them because he can afford to do it with his cheap labor and terrible industry. "If you gave over British Columbia by treaty to Japan tomorrow there would be a general rising in Canada to the last man and the last dollar" said Mr. Storke, "but unless we deal with this problem now we will be giving away British Columbia just as wholly and completely as if by treaty."

C. H. Dickie, M.P. for Nanaimo, who has lived forty years in British Columbia, expressed admiration for the fine qualities of the Japanese, and expressed the opinion that immigration could be stopped only through diplomatic processes. He pointed out that the white man was allowed no privileges in Japan such as the Jap was allowed in Canada, and asserted that if the Japs were allowed free entry into the Dominion they would drive all whites out of British Columbia inside of three years.

Hon. Dr. King, Minister of Public Works, and British Columbia representative in the Cabinet, expressed the opinion that the question could be settled amicably through negotiation by Great Britain, Canada, and Japan. He admitted the gravity of the problem, and fully sympathized with the desire of the people of British Columbia to build up a white community. His suggestion was that the Canadian government might approach the Japanese government and, explaining the opinion in British Columbia, endeavor to obtain a solution of the problem that would leave no grievance or sense of humiliation.

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon Mackenzie King, agreed with the British Columbia members that the question was one of great national importance rather than of purely provincial interest. "It is," he declared "first and foremost, an economic issue. Every country should have the right to control the composition of its population." The Premier reminded the House of a request made on the government to help Pacific-coast ports, in order that these might gain more Oriental trade, and he asked if it were advisable that the government should take steps that would adversely affect this trade.

Referring to the Lemieux agreement with Japan, the Premier stated it had been adhered to loyally by the Japanese. He referred to terms "exclusion" and "restriction," and stated that the House could not be too careful in using these, as the word "exclusion" was most offensive to the people of the Orient. He knew of no "Exclusion Act" against the Japanese in any part of the British Empire. He was sure it would not help the cause of immigration if there were any division of opinion in the House. To be of unanimity of opinion the government would support the resolution if the words "effective restriction" were used, in place of the word "exclusion."

In concluding his address the Prime Minister made an appeal to the members to rise above party in making a decision on a perplexing question. Mr. King said he conceived it to be the duty of any Canadian legislative body to promote good-will and eliminate anything making ill-will between nations. "We have a chance to help forward the spirit of good-will, or we can set it back and create an entirely new problem." He did not want a resolution passed which would be construed as exclusion because it would be offensive, and he appealed to the House not to embarrass the government in its efforts to deal with the question.

Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, pointed out that, "although in considering population the Oriental did not figure largely in either Canada or the United States, the question was a serious one. No person could visit British Columbia without being alarmed at the conditions existing there. The Oriental race was so different from the white that there was no possibility of industrial competition in Canada, and assimilation was admittedly out of the question." He pointed out the gain in birth ratio by the Orientals in Canada compared to the whites. In 1910, 252 whites were born, as against one Oriental; but in 1921 there were only 17 whites as against one Oriental. He could see nothing but exclusion of the Oriental.

The Prime Minister: "Absolute exclusion?"

Mr. Meighen: "No, it doesn't mean exclusion of students, clergymen, and four or five other classes."

Prime Minister: "The meaning of the word 'exclusion' is very broad. If Japan got word tomorrow that Canada had decided upon exclusion, what would she think?"

Mr. Meighen: "She would only hear officially what was in the resolution passed. Has the time not come when Canada should do its own excluding in the matter of immigration? Let us maintain our racial security. This is not a question of an inferior race; Japan in the last twenty years has gone ahead faster than any other nation. But the two races are so different they cannot get along together. We must say to them: 'You can keep our people from your country; we can keep your people from ours,"

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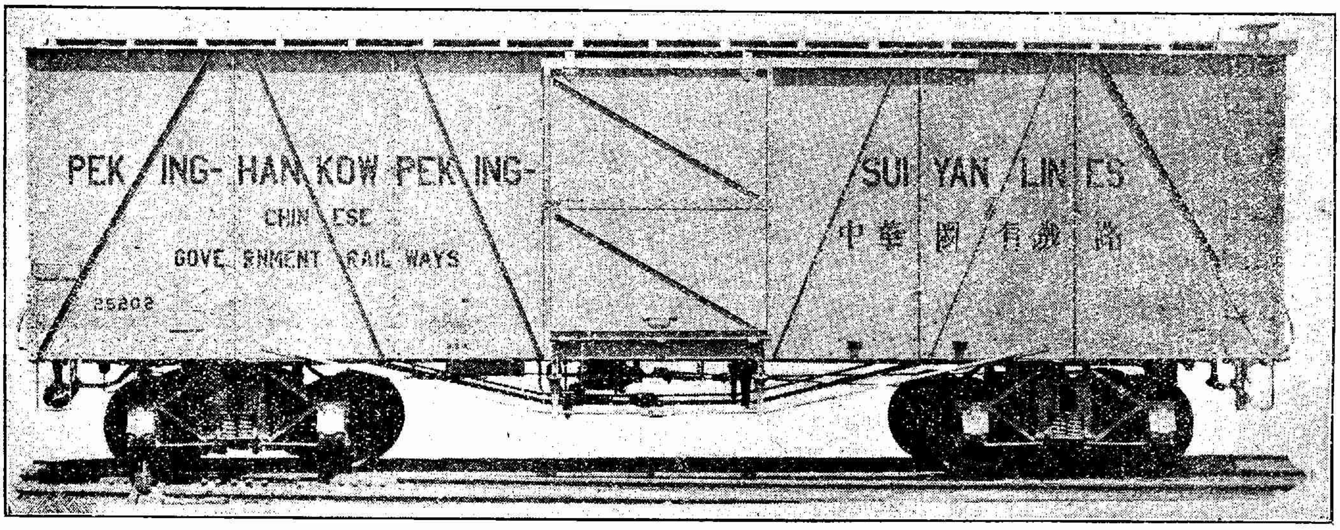
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GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

Hon. C. A. Stewart, Minister of Immigration, admitted that a "menace" existed; but in view of the existing agreement he could not see how Canada, with a declaration of "exclusion," could negotiate with Japan. "Is it right on negotiation to lay the premises of 'exclusion'?" he asked. Mr. Stewart then moved that the words "effective restriction" be substituted for the word "exclusion." Mr. Meighen, leader of the opposition, suggested the words "prohibition for resident purposes," but the government did not accept them.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive party in the House, declared that immigration was a matter of deepest importance to the whole Dominion. So far Canada had built her population largely from European peoples, and these European immigrants had shown a commendable readiness to form a real Canadian nation. He agreed with the British Columbia members that Asiatic immigration presented a serious economic problem, but not one that baffled solution. He differed with the leader of the Opposition in insisting upon the word "exclusion."

Hon. H. H. Stevens, M. P., for Vancouver, thought that a parliamentary decision in favor of "exclusion" would not necessarily prejudice the nation's position in negotiations.

The Prime Minister declared that if the Conservatives were sincerely desirous of Oriental exclusion they would not insist upon the word "exclusion" in this resolution.

Mr. Steven: "We offered to substitute the word 'prohibition.' "

The Prime Minister: "We have had enough of prohibition" (laughter). He added that if Canada wanted to create a problem for the whole British Empire it could not be done more effectively than by insisting upon the use of the word "exclusion." He found that at the Imperial Conference, attended by Mr. Meighen, the use of the word "exclusion" had been carefully avoided. He wished to settle the question on national rather than on partisan lines.

Since the debate in the House the question of Oriental restriction has come up for discussion in the public press throughout the Dominion. In a recent editorial the Toronto *Globe* declared that:

> "The Japanese on the Pacific Coast are far more forceful and less diplomatic than the Chinese. There is among them the spirit of a conquering race; they do not care to walk softly. In the acquisition of land, the exercise of control over certain fishing areas, or the ousting of white labor from lumber mills, they act with a solidarity and assurance of men who are proud of their race and certain of themselves. These are admirable traits if exercised in moderation, but there is grave danger that unless the enterprise of the Japanese is checked the Pacific Coast of Canada will become a Japanese rather than a British country. The first and most important change required in the law, if we really mean to preserve British Columbia for the white race, is to bar Orientals from obtaining titles to real estate, outside of a few important centers, where, as merchants and traders, they may need to hold it in connection with their business. The experience of the people of California during the last decade has proved that as a grower of foodstuffs upon small holdings the Oriental will inevitably drive out the white if he can secure the fixity of tenure provided through the ownership of land."

The whole question of Oriental immigration has developed more interest throughout the different provinces of the Dominion than has any other introduced in the House during the first session of the new administration. On the face of the discussion which has taken place, it would seem that restriction of immigration and restriction of landholding are both necessary if British Columbia is to remain a white man's province. The overwhelming majority in the House of Commons gives the government a clear mandate to enter into negotiations with Japan for the effective restriction of Oriental immigration into Canada, and at the same time concedes to Japan that she is equally within her rights in setting up a policy of Japan for the Japanese.

Who's Who in China.

Rev. Wei-ping Chen, Ph. D.

Wei-ping Chen was born in Peking in 1876. After graduating from Peking University, he immediately went into the Ministry and remained in it for 14 years, serving first in a hsien (district) city, Yenching (North Chihli), Tientsin and Peking for three, four and seven years respectively. In 1910 he went to America to receive a higher education and remained there until 1915, studying at the Ohio Wesleyan University and Boston University, and acquiring the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from these respective institutions.

In 1916, shortly after his return to China, Dr. Chen was elected to be the editor of the "Chinese Christian Advocate," and four years later he was chosen as one of the delegates representing the Chinese Christians of the Methodist Church to the General Conference of that denomination held in Des Moines, Iowa, in May, 1920.

Two years ago he was elected secretary of the department of Evangelism of the Centenary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and during this time Dr. Chen has devoted his time to evangelistic work, visiting important centers of the Methodist Mission.

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Fleming Apologizes to Court

An epilogue to the Lobingier case was enacted Monday afternoon when William S. Fleming, addressing the court, against whom he had conducted a bitter fight for more than a year, retracted his derogatory statements against Charles S. Lobingier, judge of the United States Court for China, apologized for making the same and petitioned for permission to erase from the court's records documents through which they were expressed. The retraction and apology amounted to the accusing party's admission that the exoneration of Judge Lobingier was right.

Judge Lobingier, who sentenced Mr. Fleming to six months in prison as a result of the making of these charges against the court, replying to the motion of retraction, explained that the contempt case was out of his hands. (It is pending appeal in the supreme court.)

A number of persons, mostly American members of the bar, were present when Mr. Fleming read his motion of retraction. It read as follows:

"I, William S. Fleming, respondent in the above entitled action, respectfully appearing before the Court for the sole purpose, do hereby express my deep regret for having filed and read in open court on July 28, 1921, the petition, motion, application and affidavit for a change of venue in Cause No. 1431 for which I was convicted of contempt in this and the Appellate Court.

"I retract all statements made therein and apologize for having made and filed them, particularly the statements that the Judge of this Court was a party to the crimes of Earl B. Rose or to the prosecution of myself or that he conspired with others to defame and injure me.

"I acknowledge that the language used in said petition, motion, application and affidavit was improper and disrespectful. I humbly ask the Court's pardon for having used it and I undertake never to repeat such unbecoming expressions.

"I further ask leave of the Court to withdraw from its files the said petition, motion, application and affidavit that the same may be destroyed and held for naught."

Judge Lobingier, in reply, said: "As far as I personally am concerned, I wish to say that I bear no malice whatever against the defendant in this matter. As Judge of this Court, however, the only thing I can say at this time is this case is now before a higher tribunal and, therefore, out of our jurisdiction and beyond our power to control in any way. The motion and retraction will be deposited in the files of the case. Any further action must await receipt of the mandate from the Court of Appeal."

Chan Chik-yu, Civil Governor of Kwangtung

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung, by a vote of 48 to 33, late afternoon of August 28, confirmed the nomination by General Chen Chiung-ming of Chan Chik-yu as provisional civil governor

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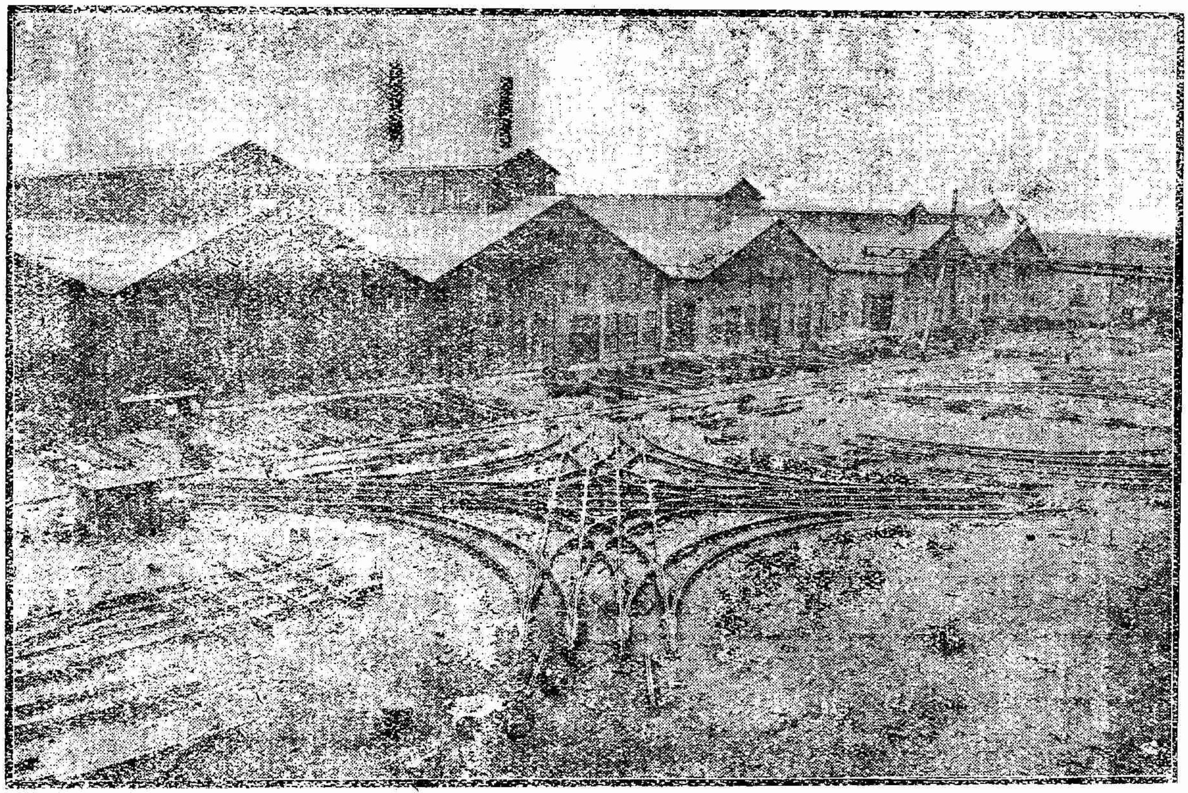

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of the province pending a regular appointment from the central government after the expected reunification. Mr. Chan is a well-known Hongkong Chinese merchant and has been of much financial assistance to the general in his late campaigns against the Kwangsi militarists and, recently, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his Southern or constitutional government. Mr. Chan is a son of the late Chan Fong, many years ago a sugar plantation owner in Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Assembly confirmed General Chen's nomination only after repeated refusal of Chen himself to assume the post of civil governor as well as that of the commander-in-chief, Chen holding the two offices concurrently before his breach with Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The militarists have been unanimous for Chen as the head of the Canton government and were willing to concede to the nomination only when being assured that, after all, Chen will be still supreme in Canton in his capacity as commander-in-chief of the Cantonese army, a factor really bigger than anything else in this part of China. Moreover, it is the desire of General Chen to organize a reconstruction bureau with himself as the actual head. The army people will be financially better off, it is believed, if a merchant having access to money is at the nominal head of the civil department of the government in Canton.

A committee headed by the chief clerk of the Provincial Assembly will proceed at once to Chinshan, the country home of Mr. Chan, to notify him of the provisional election.

Chinese in Bowery Open Drama Season

What must have been an unusual scene in the theaters in New York, was the play given by the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of New York, recently. The association leased a theater in Mott Street to inaugurate their season of Chinese drama.

It was reported that the Oriental theater with the various scenery and settings was typical of any Oriental theater, and large and nonchalant audiences thronged the place to see it at close range. One of the plays opened at 2 o'clock one afternoon, continuing through until early next morning, at which time the thirty-eighth scene was being arranged, true to native drama. The *New York World* contained the following report:

' Yung Kee Fat, the stage manager, wore a cotton undershirt, sateen trousers and a pair of straw slippers during the first seventeen scenes. During the eighteenth, while shoving chairs around for the nineteenth, he shed his shirt. The twenty-first scene shifting caused Yung to chuck the slippers.

"Yung's system insures the actors against finding things not ready for the coming scene. In the middle of one scene he takes the center of the stage, pushes dying heroes, protesting mothers and pleading fiancés aside and places the chairs and tables for the coming setting.

"A Guest From a Long Distance, or," et cetera, was attended by an audience or audiences composed of Chinese from New York, Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Jersey City and even Albany. An audience would enter the theater, deploy itself, however it chose (sitting in the chairs or on the stage or under the stage) and plunge into an argument. When tired it dribbled out and another audience would shuffle in."

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Some Phases of the Economic Situation in Japan

BY RUTH K. STOWELL

Far Eastern Division, U. S. Department of Commerce

In order to better understand present tendencies in the Japanese business situation, it may be well to call to mind the rapid growth of the country's trade, especially between 1914 and 1919, and the effects of the depression which culminated in 1920.

During the 20-year period immediately preceding the outbreak of the world war, Japan's foreign trade had been characterized, except for three years, by excess of imports. During the war years the pre-war tendency was reversed and a large excess of exports was evident in each of the four years 1915-1918.

From the beginning of the year 1920 there was a rapid increase in the excess of imports over exports. The unfavorable balance rose from 28,000,000 yen in the month of January to 96,000,000 yen in February and to 135,000,000 yen in March. The persistence in 1922 of the excess of imports constitutes one of the most serious of Japan's problems.

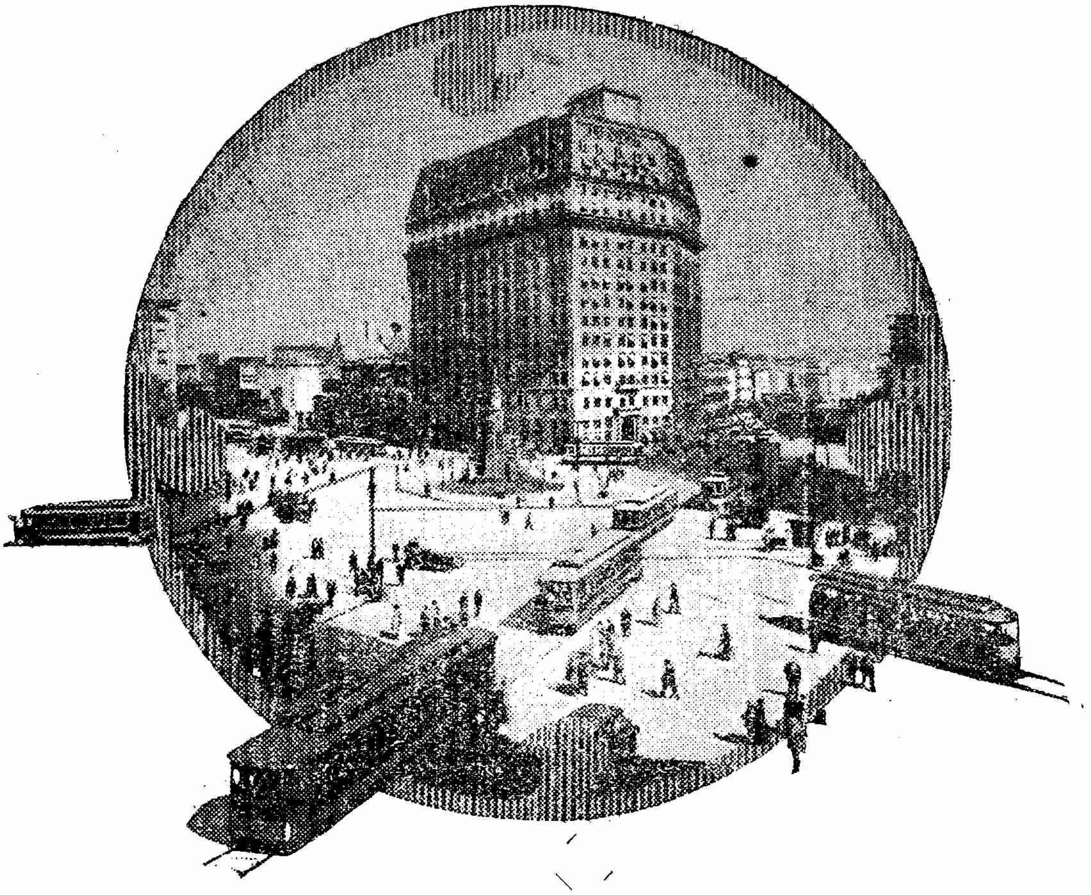
The foreign trade of the current year has been characterized by the continuance of the unfavorable balance, which became so evident in 1920. The export trade reached the abnormally low figure of 87,000,000 yen in January, 1922, but increased to 155,000,000 yen in May. The import trade continued to increase through the first three months of 1922 but has decreased in each of the months of the second quarter. Exports during June, 1922, were valued at 146,400,000 yen and imports at 157,200.000 yen, making an unfavorable balance of 10,800,000 yen as compared with 18,413,000 yen the previous month and 59,205,000 yen in April. This reduction in the unfavorable balance during June is due, in part, to decreases in the total value of both exports and imports rather than to a shifting of the tendency of import excess to export excess.

International transactions during the war period are estimated to have increased Japan's wealth by 2,500 or 3,000 million yen. In December, 1920, Great Britain owed Japan 185,800,000 yen (since, largely paid off); France owed 30,342,000 yen; Russia, 221,667,000 yen—a total of 437,809,000 yen due from Japan's European allies alone.

This increase of national resources permitted a very large expansion of Japanese currency. At the end of 1913 the outstanding convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan amounted to 426,000,000 yen (see table at the end of this article). At the end of 1919 they exceeded 1,555,000,000 yen. Bills cleared at clearing houses throughout the country amounted to less than 10,500,000,000 yen in 1913; in 1919 they approximated 76,800,000,000 yen. Deposits in the post-office savings bank amounted to 196,000,000 yen in 1913; in 1919 they had advanced to 689,000.000 yen.

As a result of the general prosperity, the sudden accession of wealth, and expansion of the currency, commodity prices advanced from an index number 131 in December, 1923, to 383 in December, 1919, and to 425 in March, 1920. The price of securities also advanced to an unprecedented extent.

A period of extraordinary activity followed and many new enterprises were launched. The capital invested for the promotion of new companies during



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11-50

the year 1913 amounted to but 183,000,000 yen; during 1919 it reached 2,766,000,000 yen; and during 1920, 4,071,000,000 yen.

In the autumn of 1919 the Bank of Japan, foreseeing the inevitable reaction, raised its discount rate of 2.2 sen per 100 yen per diem (the equivalent of 8.03 percent annum) and advised city banks to be conservative in regard to loans and discounts. Various newspapers and other agencies warned the public that a period of reaction was bound to follow. As the crisis neared, efforts of bankers to induce their customers to maintain their cash reserves at a conservative level were partly nullified by the prospects of tempting profits to be realized in rising commodity markets. The average annual dividends of industrial and commercial enterprises increased rapidly and were a further incentive to speculation.

By March 15, 1920, prices of securities had fallen considerably and the stock market closed for two days to make adjustments. Goods bought at record prices found no market.

The relatively slow increase in the national debt from 2,562,000,000 yen, in December, 1913, to 3,512,000,000, in December, 1921, indicates that Japan has maintained its strong position in international finance though the rate of increase in the national debt during the current year is an unfavorable aspect of the country's financial condition. The debt increased in the single month of April, 1922, by about 50,000,000 yen. This, however, was in internal loans and did not affect foreign indebtedness.

The note issue of the Bank of Japan, which amounted to 426,000,000 yen at the end of 1913, fell to 386,000,000 yen at the end of 1914, but has shown a fairly steady increase (comparison made on the basis of year-end balances) to the high point, 1,555.000,000 yen, at the end of 1919. It receded in 1920 to 1,439,000,000 yen, but at the end of 1921 amounted to 1,546,000,000 yen. This amount represented an excess issue of 180,000,000 yen and was an important contributing factor in Japan's financial condition.

Though the excess issue during the first week in January, 1922, averaged more than 100,950,000 yen, it had been entirely wiped out by February 11. By "excess issue" is meant any issue exceeding the amount of 120,000,000 yen which the Bank of Japan is privileged to issue without gold reserve but with Government bonds or certain commercial paper as security. A fairly steady reduction in note issue through the first five months of 1922 is evident from the table at the end of this article. Contraction of the currency is one of the healthy developments of the present year.

January, 1922, showed a sharp decline in new capitalization as compared with the closing months of 1921. Promotion investments increased gradually through the first quarter of 1922 but did not represent real commercial prosperity. The new capitalization was directed mainly to trading companies, railways and street car lines, manufacturing enterprises, banking and financial institutions, and electrical undertakings. New capitalization declined during May.

The combined gold holdings of the Government and the Bank of Japan, which advanced from the small sum of 371,000,000 yen in December, 1913, to 2,183.000,000 yen at the end of 1920, declined steadily through 1921 and the first six months of the current year. The decline from 2,038,000,000 yen in January, 1922, to 1,868,000,000 yen at the end of June is one of the important elements in Japan's economic situation. The embargo on the export of gold has not prevented steady depletion of the nation's total holdings through a period of 16 months. Cable information from Tokyo, dated July 7, reports specie exports during June in the amount 2,000,000

The maintenance of the yen's exchange rat so near par since the armistice is a striking illus tion of Japan's favorable position among commer nations. That position, though still strong, is bec ing somewhat less favorable as far as exchange r indicate.

The table shows the tendency of commod prices. The index number of average whole prices in Tokyo for December, 1913, was (October, 1900, as a base). Prices advanced in Jap as in other countries, during the war years a continued their advance until the index num reached its peak, 425, in March, 1920. Whereas other countries the general tendency since the has been to price recession, in Japan prices h remained upon an artificially high level. One of

(GENERAL NOTE.—Figures given are for the end of the c ment. The statistics in this table are from carefully selected sources,

Items.	Unit.
National debt, exclusive of special issues	Yen
Note issue, outstanding, of Bank of Japan	do
Capital invested for promotion of new companies[4]	do
Gold holdings of Government and Bank of Japan, total:	do
At home	do
Abroad	do
Postal savings deposits	do
Specie and bullion:	
Exports[4]	do
Imports[4]	do
Foreign exchange rates on New York (average)[4]	Dollar per 100
Index numbers of average monthly wholesale prices in Tokyo.	October, 19
Foreign trade, total[4]	Yen
Exports[4]	do
Imports[4]	do
Balance: Unfavorable (—)[4]	do
Raw silk exports:	
Quantity[4] [9]	Bale
Do.[4] [9]	Picul
Value[4] [9]	Yen
Raw silk stocks in Yokohama, total[10]	Picul
Imperial Silk Syndicate[10]	do
Others[10]	do
Cocoon crop[4]	Number of egg ca ched (sheets.)
Raw-cotton imports (ginned):	
Quantity [4]	Picul
Value[4]	Yen
Cotton yarn:	
Production[4]	Bale
Exports, quantity[4] [12]	do
Do.[4] [12]	Picul
Exports, value[4] [12]	Yen
Rice and paddy imports:	
Quantity[4]	Picul
Value[4]	Yen
Rice in bonded warehouses	do
Warehouse stocks:[13]	
Rice (includes domestic, Formosan, Korean; foreign)	do
Wheat	do
Pulse	do
Refined sugar	do
Crude sugar	do
Dried foodstuffs	do
Cotton textiles	do
Woolen textiles	do
Raw cotton—	
American	do
Indian	do
Chinese	do
Miscellaneous	do
Cotton yarn	do
Wool	do
Paper, Foreign	do
Iron and steel	do
Metalware	do
Metals, unclassified	do
Machinery	do
Lumber	do
Drugs, colors, and paints	do
Cocoons	do

[1] Preliminary figures subject to revision.

[2] Statistics not yet available.

[3] Amount of note issue of the Bank of Japan outstanding Jan. 28, Feb. 25, Mar. 25, Apr. 29, May 27.

[4] Figures are for the entire calendar year or month.

[5] As of Dec. 27, 1919; Dec. 27, 1920; Dec. 31, 1921.

[6] No exports reported.

[7] The par value of one yen in United States currency is 49.84 cents ($49.84 per 100 yen).

[8] Avera

[9] Quant reports of th Silk Merch and value f the Empire seasonal ye 30, 1919, J months of th bales: July 1918-Jun

most encouraging tendencies in Japan at present is that toward a price decline. But the merest beginning has been made and prices are still far above those in the countries which have resolutely undertaken postwar adjustment, nor have retail prices yet responded to the slight wholesale decline. Until commodity prices fall considerably below the present high level and retail prices respond accordingly the cost of production will remain high and exports will be affected.

Raw silk production is the foremost industry in Japan, and the market has shown considerable activity during the current year. Increased activity in the cotton-yarn industry is another encouraging aspect of the general situation. The improved condition of these basic industries indicates some strengthening in the economic structure. Aside from the activity in the raw silk and cotton yarn markets, there are a few visible factors in the economic situation which point to definite progress in the readjustment of business to postwar conditions.

Readjustment processes which have been recommended frequently by financial leaders in Japan include the lowering of the cost of production, the lowering of dividends, control of speculation, improvement of the quality of manufactured goods for export, and their mass production. These problems of readjustment are complicated by the unsettled condition of the labor market and by unfavorable conditions throughout the world, which afford no wide markets for the contemplated scale production.

The following table indicates the tendencies in the Japanese economic situation as shown in certain lines of financial and industrial activity.

Pertinent factors in Japan's economic situation.

ear or month except in the case of items marked (4) or (8.) The numerous compilations of recent economic statistics of Japan are not always in agree-
responsibility for their accuracy is assumed- 1 picul=133 1/3 pounds.)

					1922				
	1913	1919	1920	1921	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	2,562,422,317	2,793,159,927	3,115,038,383	3,511,701,821	3,519,790,671	3,524,336,596	3,543,867,961	[1]3,593,717,036	(2)
	426,388,708	1,555,100,523	1,439,240,686	1,546,545,808	[3]1,370,608.798	[3]1,167,178,792	[3]1,142,695,658	[3]1,226,957,145	[3]1,107,362,095
	183,390,000	2,766,440,000	4,071,225,500	1.497,701,000	106,980,000	141,065,000	167,590,000	(2)	(2)
	371,000,000	[5]2,057,000,000	[5]2,183,000,000	[5]2,080,000,000	2,038,000,000	1,979,000.000	1,920,000,000	1,898,000,000	1,888,000,000
	130,000,000	[5]702,000,000	[5]1,107,000,000	[5]1,225,000,000	1,224,000,000	1,221,000,000	1,220,000,000	1,222,000,000	1,223,000,000
	241,000,000	[5]1,355,000,000	[5]1,076,000,000	[5]855,000,000	814,000,000	758,000,000	700,000,000	676,000,000	665,000,000
	196,182,632	689,245,000	827,550,777	900,922 684	908,053,124	908,808,158	[1]901,000,000	[1]896,000,000	[1]902,000,000
	27,093,346	5,053,968	3,897,440	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
	1,021,351	327,476,991	404,726,924	138,621,575	73,163	27,800	91,126	[1]179,000	[1]143,000
	49.52	50.81	49 75	48.25	47.62	47,37	47,35	47.36	47.35
90	[8]131	[8]383	[8]271	[8]276	272	269	265	261	258
	1,361,891.857	4,272,332,497	4,284 569,392	2,866.992,547	266,077,688	298,963,109	322,322,622	[1]318,567,000	[1]329,262 000
	532,460,213	2,098,872,617	1,948,394,611	1,252,837,715	87,270,979	101.420,192	114,978,103	[1]129,681,000	[1]155,474,000
	729,431,644	2,173,459,880	2,336,174,781	1,614,154,832	178,806,719	197,542,917	207,344,519	[1]188,886,000	[1]173,788,000
	—96,971,431	—74,587,263	—387,780,170	—361,317,117	—91,535,750	—96,122,725	—92,366,416	[1]—59,205,000	[1]—18,314,000
	200,593	284,790	171,553	261,320	19,226	19,246	16.257	27,446	[1]34,000
	202,286	286,224	174,687	262,028	16,924	18,102	16,647	(2)	(2)
	188,916,892	623,618,507	382,716,898	417,124,143	33,712,798	34,857,475	30,419,150	[1]46,138,000	[1]62,962,000
	....	19,000	49,000	41,000	42,000	40,000	46,000	42.000	(2)
	....	....	....	....	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	(2)
	....	....	....	....	20,000	18,000	24,000	20,000	(2)
	5,159,421	6,294,736	5,719,988	7,849,896	....	....	....	[11]7,502,759	....
	6,442,129	7,815,240	7,779,367	8,635,921	1,161,410	1,168,355	1,083,960	(2)	(2)
	231,480,883	665,579,864	720,160,588	436,550,572	58,456,367	55,304,630	51,293,155	[1]35,091,000	[1]27,829,000
	1,517,982	1,920,782	1,816,976	1,810,503	168,098	174 389	184,332	190,547	[1]194,060
	469,328	228,580	299,878	292,522	17,129	20,372	40 474	(2)	(2)
	1,360,505	642,870	898,171	876,783	61,414	63,719	123,605	(2)	(2)
	70,997,538	114,232,082	152,393,931	80,568,002	6,458,100	6,637,946	11,755,334	[1]13,370,000	[1]14,170,000
	9,093,173	11,605,955	1,177,708	3,988,444	1,058,388	510,056	806,603	(2)	(2)
	48,472,304	162,070,840	18,059,194	28,812,913	9,060,697	4,483,220	6,998,048	[1]15,942,000	[1]9,280,000
	8,914,893	28,800	187,193	1,602,481	1,172,151	629,327	(3)	(2)	(2)
	....	....	23,824,939	113,137,402	126,123,396	127,154,175	[14]118,000,000	....	[14]121,600,000
	....	....	4,829,343	2,154,700	1,620,359	2,119,929	....	....	....
	....	....	6,053,884	9,605,206	9,486,989	9,402,461	....	....	....
	....	....	6,550,093	8,260,172	10,004,034	10,041,293	....	....	....
	....	....	50,402,664	11,339,670	16,515,453	25,310,279	....	....	....
	....	....	1,007,613	1,098,477	1,137,573	1,158,654	....	....	....
	....	....	67,757,690	24,385,259	24, 091,762	20,695,764	....	....	....
	....	....	60,743,043	20,180,583	19,031,792	16,494,227	....	....	....
	....	....	29,099,808	39,716,758	45,978,574	51,218,402	....	....	[14]43,000,000
	....	....	52,269,366	28,268,871	27,820,237	30,780,933	....	....	36,900,000
	....	....	570,162	549,183	613,138	331 243	....	....	(14) (15)
	....	....	5,267,082	3,243,718	3,434,771	3,294.003	....	....	[14]4,500,000
	....	....	39,254,560	10,320,386	12,030,510	12,077,631	....	....	[14]6,700,000
	....	....	73,382,262	11,763,913	13.238 562	16,573,419	....	....	....
	....	....	36,539,921	17,258,938	16,079,489	15,236,634	....	....	....
	....	....	57,593,603	17,474,985	16,819.206	16,101,478	....	....	[14]17,100,000
	....	....	30,134.521	9,581,921	9,407,675	9,030.369	....	....	....
	....	....	31,376,917	9,447,984	9,835,684	10,702,426	....	....	....
	....	....	15,662,354	15,240,509	14,984,490	16,974,829	....	....	[14]18,600,000
	....	....	5,038,022	2,191,661	2,371,966	2,394.096	....	....	[14]2,900,000
	....	....	36,420 352	13,594,048	13,532,581	13,645,126	....	....	....
	....	....	15,489,085	15,119,901	14,833,823	13,413,547	....	....	....

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r month of December only.
gures, bales, are based upon published
sociation of Foreign Raw and Waste
f Yokohama. Quantity figures, piculs,
s are taken from official statistics of
Japan. Exports of raw silk for the
aded, respectively, June 30, 1913, June
30, 1920, June, 30, 1921, and for 11
rrent seasonal year were as follows in
2-June 30, 1913, 180,327 bales; July 1,
19, 244,256 bales; July 1, 1919-June 30, 1920, 253,497 bales; July 1, 1920-June 30, 1921, 181,453 bales; July 1, 1921-May 31, 1922, 276,837 bales.

[10] Reported stock on Jan. 31, 1921: 43,000 piculs of which about 15,000 piculs held by the Imperial Silk Syndicate. Reported stock on Nov. 30, 1921: 67,000 piculs of which about 42,000 piculs held by the Imperial Silk Syndicate.

[11] Estimate Apr. 30, 1922, of gathering of spring silk worms for 1922: White cocoons. 5,996,568 sheets; yellow cocoons, 1,506,191 sheets; total, 7,502,759 sheets.

[12] Quantity figures, bales, are from sources other than official. Quantity figures, piculs, and value figures are from official statistics.

[13] Stocks in godowns throughout the country as reported by the Mitsubishi Godown Co. Number of godowns represented in reports: 79 in December, 1920; 81 in December, 1921; 86 in January, 1922; 85 in Febuary, 1922.

[14] Preliminary figures of stocks in godowns throughout the country as reported by cable.

[15] Included in "Miscellaneous."

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Central 4532, Foreign Dept. Manager's Office
Central 3251, General Manager's Office

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager

Views In Review

(Contributed)

Clean politicians never clean the treasury.

The German mark seems to be a question mark.

The beauty of the modern bathing suit is only skin deep.

Talk is cheap and the more some people talk the cheaper they sound.

Does a nation that is on her back have license to give back talk?

Speaking about the Peking government, who would put a cent in centralization?

They fought to clean up Europe and financiers say most of the nations are about cleaned.

If foreign nations do take a hand in China, we must see that there is a heart in every trick.

Congress is about to decorate the soldiers with the Golden Order of the American Eagle.

If Russia and Japan form an alliance, we can see where the Red body will have a yellow streak.

We saved Europe from Germany in 1918 and now they argue we should save Germany for Europe.

The latest thing in the prohibition fight in the U. S. A. is a "Stimulating Bill." Why not try it on congress?

Germany would pay France in wood instead of money. Probably she realizes the raw material is better than the finished product.

If reports as to bootleggers' profits are half right the U. S. Shipping Board should apply the prohibition laws to the merchant marine.

China is considering this question: Is it not better for a government to work its soldiers than to let the soldiers work the government?

"China Can Save Herself," says a statement of an optimistic official. We had hoped she would be able to save something besides that.

The announcement that Ford is talking of going into Mexico to pacify that country industrially would seem to promise a shakeup there.

"Another Philippine Bank Official Gets 2 Years," reads a headline. If time is money, the Philippine National Bank must be profiteering.

A newspaper from Seoul says Chinese barbers are taking all the business from Japanese and Koreans, apparently because they know how to shave the price.

"Big Blow Hits Shanghai," says a weather reporter's announcement, which makes us feel that he should stick to weather topics and quit getting personal about politicians.

Governor Cox says he was surprised to note the democratic development in Europe, probably as much so as he was to note the republican development in America in 1920.

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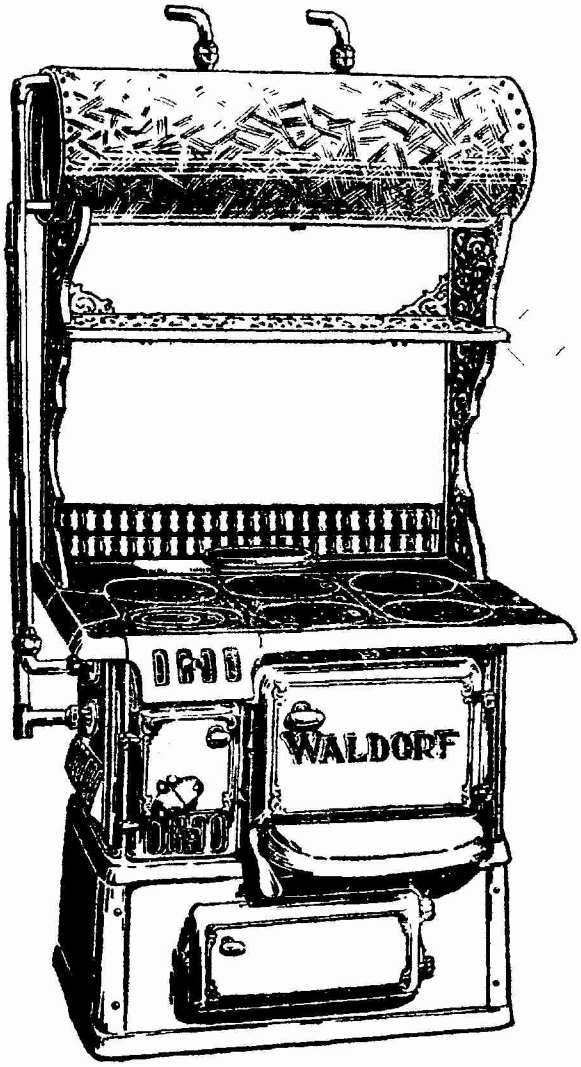

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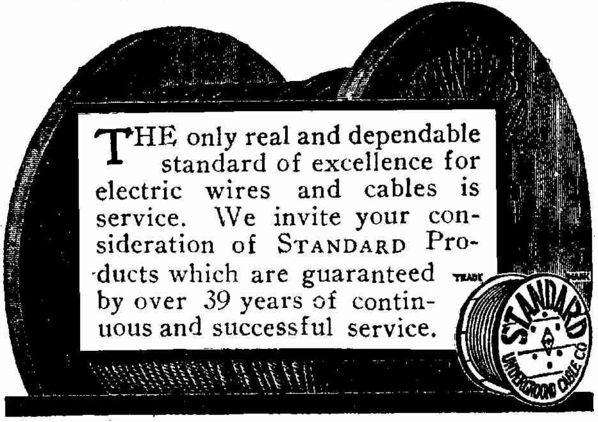

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LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

Men and Events

James Bennett, formerly on the staff of the American Consulate. Shanghai, and lately engaged in magazine writing in New York, has recently arrived in Shanghai, where he will deliver lectures at St. John's University.

Alexander Hume Ford, secretary of the Pan-Pacific Union, arrived in Shanghai on the *s s. President Cleveland*, on Monday, September 4. Mr. Ford was the guest of honor at the Union Club on Monday, at luncheon when a number of the American business men were hosts.

Catherine Cates, former society editor of *Manila Daily Bulletin*, and more recently connected with the Rockefeller Foundation at Peking, arrived in Shanghai from Peking this week, enroute to Manila. Miss Cates will visit her sister in Manila.

The New England section of American Woman's Club plan to hold a tea dansant at the Astor House on Thursday, September 21. Reservations for tables may be sent to Mrs. R. I. Clapp by telephoning West-2545. Funds derived will go toward furnishing the booth at the country fair to be given in October.

W. H. Patterson was in Shanghai this week enroute to Manila, where he will open an office for Wilcox, Hayes and Company. Mr. Patterson has been in America for the past year with the firm, located in Portland. He was formerly in Shanghai as manager of the A. O. Anderson and Company He is accompanied by Mrs. Patterson.

C. H. Huston, assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., head of the American trade relations mission will arrive in Shanghai on or about September 10, according to word received by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attaché, Shanghai. Mr. Huston is accompanied by Dr. James F. Abbott, American Commercial Attaché to Japan.

The engagement was announced recently of C. C. Lin, consulting ceramic engineer of Shanghai, and Miss Sien E. Yui, daughter of the Reverend T. T. Yui of the Methodist (South) Church of the Huchow district, and Mrs. Yui. Miss Yue is a graduate of Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., now teaching at the Laura Haygood Normal School, Soochow, Mr. Lin is a graduate of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.

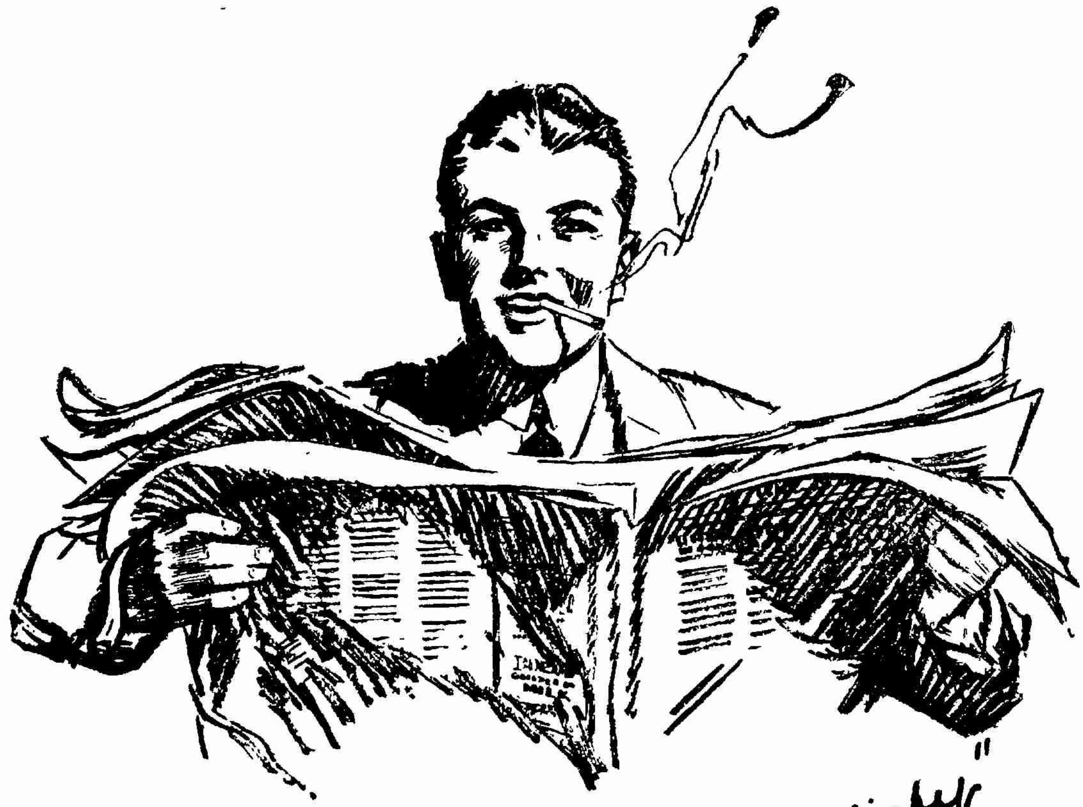
R. E. Jenkins, formerly of the staff of the International Banking Corporation, Canton, arrived in Shanghai last week, to be connected with the organization here. He is accompanied by Mrs. Jenkins. McHenry Holbrook, who is now stationed in Shanghai with the bank has been transferred to the Kobe office, and will leave for that port within the next two weeks. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Holbrook and son.

The marriage took place on the evening of Monday, September 4, of D. A. Thompson of staff of the International Correspondence Schools, Shanghai, and Miss Mildred Crane, cousin of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Crane, 68 Avenue Dubail. Miss Crane came to China about a year ago to visit her cousins. The Rev. Dr. Hawks Pott officiated at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson will make their home in Shanghai after a short wedding trip.

N. E. Shiren, representative of Universal Film Manufacturing Company of New York, was in Shanghai this week in consultation with Norman Westwood, local manager for the company, with regard to new films for the coming season. Mr. Shiren has gone to Japan but is returning here shortly. Mr. Westwood has just returned from a trip to Peking where he reports his company secured exclusive contracts with the new theatres, Chen Kwaug, Kai-Ming and Gaiety. He reports that the Olympic which is soon to be opened in that city, is one of the finest theatres in China.

The tennis committee of the Columbia Country Club has sent out annoucements to the effect that tennis tournaments will be played at the club during the coming months of September and October. Men's singles club championship, doubles championship, and ladies singles tournament will be played. It is requested that all entries be sent in before September 7, the closing date. The Columbia Country Club also announces their program of dinner dances and tea dances during the coming month. A new orchestra has been secured and the club has acquired new dinner silver services and kitchen facilities.

A. Melville Dollar, one of the members of the firm of the Robert Dollar Company, has recently resigned from the firm, according to word received here. Mr. Dollar plans on entering the shipping business for himself. According to the *Japan Advertiser*, the resignation is a result of considerable speculation among shipping men in Japan, Mr, Dollar has



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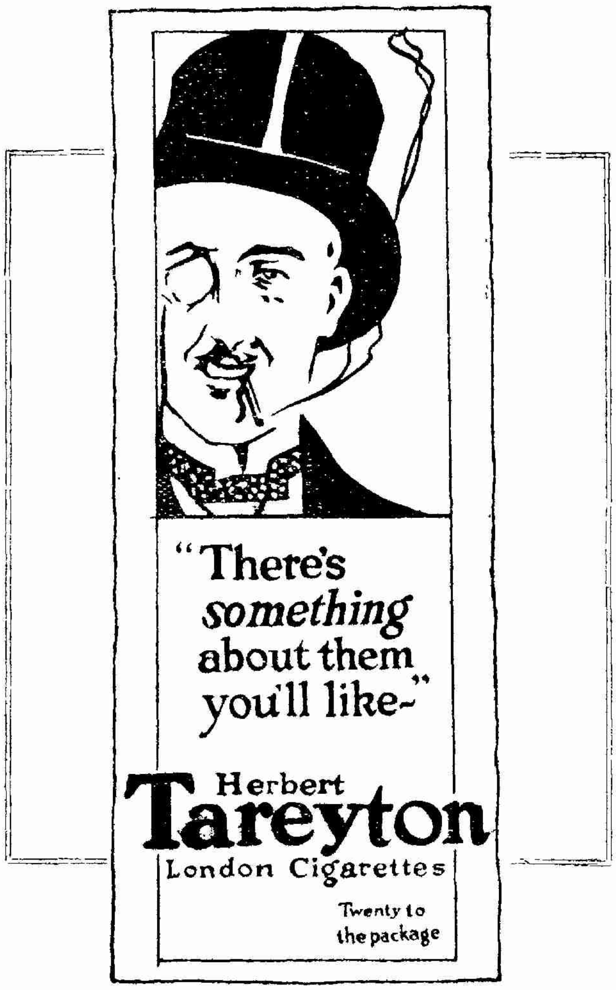

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been managing director of the Canadian Robert Dollar Company at Vancouver. In announcing his resignation he said that in addition to severing connections with the Dollar lines he was also giving up the treasurership of the Pacific Steamship Company. Mr. Dollar's place at Vancouver has been taken by K. J. Burns, former general agent for the Great Northern Railway in Vancouver, and for the past two years with the Robert Dollar Company there.

News from Central China

The Yangtsze Kiang Banking Corporation is making arrangements for the opening ceremony in Hankow in October. The Yangtsze bank is a Chinese concern capitalized at $1,000,000 and will transact all general banking business. The new bank is housed in the newly completed Brunner Mond Building in the British Concession.

Reports from Yunnan province say that the administration there is confronting with serious unrest among its soldiery. At present the province has an army of about fifty thousand men, largely ex-bandits who are not at all amenable to discipline, and there is much dissatisfaction over the pay given them. Several minor cases of looting have already been reported, according to *Reuter*.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Tuchun of Honan, has got well in hand the suppression of bandits and robbers in Honan province to which task he has set himself during the past few months. Arrested bandits and outlaws are daily sent in to Kaifeng in chains, and hundreds of them are now in Kaifeng prisons. There is yet no news as to the punishment of these prisoners, but it is reported that General Feng Yu-hsiang will try to deal with them in a Christian spirit.

A delegation of six representatives of the associated public organizations of Wuhan left Hankow this week for Peking where they will present to the government the circumstances of military intervention of Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming's assuming his post of civil convernor of Hupeh. Mr. Tang is still in Hankow, and the question of Hupeh civil governor remains a deadlock between militarists of Wuchang on the one side, and the Peking government who appointed Tang to the post on the other.

Rear Admiral William W. Phelps, new Commander of the Yangtze Valley Patrol Force of the U. S. Navy, arrived in Hankow in the afternoon of September 1 on board the *U. S. S Isabel*. Admiral Phelps is visiting Hankow from Shanghai, and is enroute to Ichang and the upper Yangtze to investigate conditions there following the recent fighting near Chungking. He will stay here for a few days, after which he will proceed up river. The *U. S. S. Quiros* has been in port at Hankow for several weeks past.

Hsieh Yuen-han, a member of the Kuomingtang and newly appointed civil governor of Kiangsi, finds that he could not possibly take up the appointment by Peking while Kiangsi people are opposing him most bitterly. Mr. Hsieh was appointed by the Peking government to Kiangsi governorship as a measure to appease the Kuomingtang men who were then attacking Kiangsi from all sides. Perceiving the bitter feeling of Kiangsi people against him, Mr. Hsieh has gone to Shanghai without awaiting the final word from Peking as to his appointment.

A telegram has been received in Hankow from the Shanghai Cricket Club stating that the interport eleven are due to arrive in Hankow on Tuesday, September 12. The interport will in all probability commence on the Thursday following on the Hankow Race Club ground. A selection committee has been named to select the best team out of those who turn out for daily practice. The Hankow interport lawn bowls team, consisting of seven men, will be leaving Hankow for Shanghai next Monday. The interport lawn bowls match will be played off in Shanghai on September 10.

The water mark on the Hankow Bund has fallen in the last few days, and the latest mark is 47' 1". Word has also been received that the river is falling both at Ichang and Yochow. It is to be hoped that the fall has at last set in for the season, as the extremely high water has put the drains of the foreign concessions in Hankow badly out of commission, and has also had a very bad effect on the working of the septic tanks. With typhoons all around Hankow and with the present brimful river, imagination easily conceives the amount of damage that might be done should a cap-full of wind visit Hankow just now.

The motor house boat, *Oriental Advertiser*, which has traveled over many cities and towns on the lower Yangtze valley doing advertising for national advertisers wherever it stopped, has come up to Hankow, and is now undergoing repairs N. N. Leashin, of the Oriental Press, has come to Hankow from Shanghai to inspect the boat and arrange for

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its itinerary for the next trip. It was originally planned to send the boat from Hankow to the Poyang Lake region, but owing to unsettled conditions there, the route will be changed. The boat will later visit Hangchow, and penetrate the Chientang river region in Chekiang.

General Chao Heng-ti of Changsha, Hunan, has sent repeated telegrams to General Wu Pei-fu asking for military assistance in view of the threatening advance in southern Hunan of troops under Li Lieh-chun and Chen Chia-yu. He urges General Wu to despatch northern troops to Changsha in order to back up his position in Hunan, and General Wu is said to have expressed his readiness to assist only on the condition that Chao shall renounce the system of self-government in Hunan. At present anti-Chao forces in Hunan are hard at work with their schemes and intrigues, and Chao's position is exposed to attacks from all sides.

M. Lenoir, French chief engineer of the Shanchow western construction section of the Lunghai Railway, M. Michael, Greek surveyor of the same section, and four Chinese, including a police official, two engineers and one interpreter, were suddenly arrested by brigands at Shanchow and are held for a ransom of $200,000. Construction work on that section has now entirely stopped, and both foreign and Chinese engineers have all been withdrawn. The French Consul-General at Hankow is trying to get the captives released. The district in which the accident took place lies to the west of Loyang and falls properly within the jurisdiction of General Wu Pei-fu.

The Hankow branch of Wm. H. M. Taylor and Co., Ltd., was opened last week when Mr. Taylor was present in person to attend the opening greetings. The firm which has its registered office in Vancouver, B. C., has for long had its head office established in Peking where the firm is having extensive business as financial agent, government contractors, exporters and importers. The principal work of the Hankow branch will be devoted to banking and development, it being planned to advance funds for Chinese enterprises, such as the construction of railways, etc. The company will open another branch office in Changsha sometime during the following month.

The Commander-in-Chief of Kiangsi, General Tsai Cheng-hsun, wants to have his position in Nanchang clearly defined by Peking, otherwise he will not be able to carry on the Kiangsi administration in face of awkward opposition inspired and instigated by interested parties among the Kiangsi people. In an urgent telegram to the Peking government, he asks the authorities to issue a mandate appointing him to the commanding position in Kiangsi so that he may hereafter deal with recalcitrant elements with power and authority. At a recent meeting of the Cabinet, it was decided that General Tsai shall be appointed Director-General of Military Affairs of Kiangsi.

The northern troops forming the Hankow local garrison forces have not received their pay for the past three months and no money is forthcoming from either Peking or Wuchang. General Tu Shih-chun, Garrison Commissioner of Hankow, in view of the growing unrest of the unpaid troops, has requested the Hankow Chamber of Commerce to advance a loan of $100,000 so as to enable him to tide over the crisis smoothly. The Hankow Chamber, however, after presenting the difficulties they have during the present business depression and general unrest in the country, have consented to raise half of that sum, and it is understood that $10,000 has already been handed over to the Garrison Commissioner.

Despite a working constitution and a supposedly modern election system, Hunan appears to have fallen back into the way of recent Chinese government, and is determined to settle the question of its future civil governor by force of arms. Under the constitution which went into effect in Hunan at the beginning of this year the Provincial Assembly was to elect a civil governor within three months after it convened. It first met in March and is just now getting around to the election. General Li Lieh-chun, the retired commander of southern expeditionary forces from Kiangsi, who has joined Hunan and is leading the opposition party against Governor Chao Heng-ti, is believed to be in league with General Wu Pei-fu and the northern government.

The local provincial authorities of Hankow have received telegraphic information from General Liu Cheng-hsun, Commander-in-Chief of Szechuen, and General Teng Shi-hou, Commander of the Szechuenese Third Army, to the effect that the provincial forces of Szechuen have been strictly ordered to afford all necessary assistance and protection to foreign steamers in the river. A British steamer that has recently sailed back from Chungking announces the safety of this route, and all other foreign steamers are arranging to resume their sailings in the gorges. Indications are such that there will be nothing to fear in the

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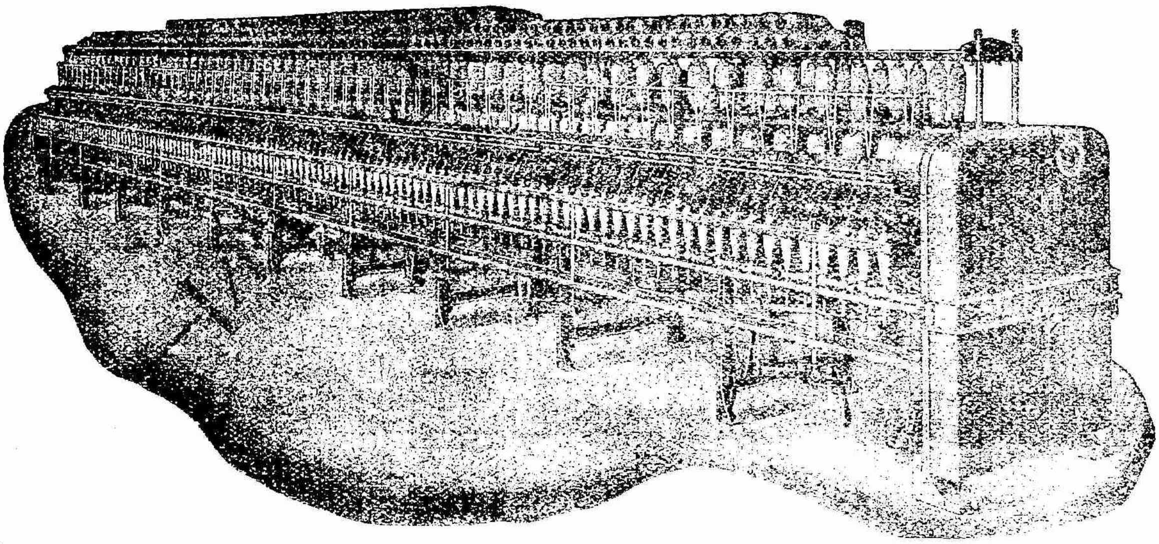

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future, as northern forces have stopped their expedition into Szechuen to fight with the Chungking generals.

The workmen's strike in the Hanyang arsenal, which was followed by the destruction of the ammunition plant and factory, involving a loss of close to $6,000,000, when the Tuchun sent military forces to Hanyang to suppress the strike by force of arms, calls forth numerous comments in the Chinese press of Hankow favorable to labor movement in China. The two demands of the strikers are the increase of salaries and wages, and the installation of Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming to the post of civil governor of Hupeh. The latter incited the anger of Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan, who says that this is a purely political question and does not come into the province of the working class. Evidently this demand, or in other words, the whole strike in the Arsenal, was instigated and inspired by the pro-Tang parties who are leaving no stone unturned in getting the job for Admiral Tang. Tuchun Hsiao has telegraphed to the President at Peking advising him of the underhand ways of securing a job for his nominee, Admiral Tang.

Hankow, September 3, 1922.

News from South China

The pro-Sun Yat-sen forces are still strong in the Luichow districts, and troops are being rapidly sent there from Canton to regain the territory for Chen Chiung-ming.

Sir Robert Ho Tung of Hongkong has received from President Li Yuan-hung of the Peking government an official notification of his reappointment as honorary adviser to the president.

School teachers in Canton are demanding the board of education to pay their salary in silver instead of in notes, pending the return of the depreciating government paper money to par value.

Captain Tom Gunn, a Chinese aviator who served under the Kwangsi army the last few years, has been asked by the Kwangsi authorities to again organize a flying corps, according to Canton press reports.

The Canton Christian College at Honglok, Canton, will inaugurate a regular four-year-course in agriculture beginning this fall. Candidates for admission must be middle school graduates or have equivalent qualification.

S Y. Wu, secretary to the mayor of Canton, will leave Hongkong shortly for Peking, where he expects to join the secretariat of the National Assembly. Mr. Wu, when in Canton, was also a clerk of the house of representatives.

The public highway bureau of Toyshan has on August 15, begun surveying for an extension of modern roads westward. This survey follows the provincial policy for province-wide highways for all kinds of vehicles, including motor cars.

Wang Ching-wei, a noted Cantonese scholar, president of the Kwangtung Educational Association, has left Canton to join Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Shanghai. During his absence Principal Kin Hsiang-fan of the Higher Normal School at Canton, vice-president, will act as president of the association.

Every charitable institution in Canton has opened books for the receiving of subscriptions for Swatow typhoon relief and, in spite of unsettled political conditions here, the committee is reporting good progress. In Hongkong more than $200,000 was collected by the General Chamber of Commerce and the Tung Wah Hospital alone.

Citizens of Sun Wui and Hokshan districts, led by Yang Yu Hsueh, have applied to the magistrates having judisdiction for a charter to construct a highway between the two government seats. The magistrates have referred the application to Canton for final approval. It is the intention of the promoters to establish a motor bus service as soon as the road is built.

Lu Yung-ting, the foremost militarist in Kwangtung and Kwangsi before the summer of 1921, is reestablishing himself in Kwangsi, with assurance from Peking, it is said, that he will be reappointed commander-in-chief or to an equivalent office after formal reunification of the Republic. Lu was forced from power in Kwangsi by the Cantonese Army in the summer of 1921, a few months after the withdrawal of Kwangsi forces from Canton. Lu's name was included among the administrative directors of the military government of the South before Dr. Sun Yat-sen was made president of it, but Lu has never shown any real interest in the constitutional struggle of the South. Lu passed Hongkong August 23, on board the *s. s. Amboise*, French, on his way home but did not go on shore. He was accompanied by some thirty men.

The military administration of Yunnan province was abolished early in August and now has the civil governor as chief executive. Within the office of the governor, there are

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divisions each with a chief for general affairs, military affairs, confidential affairs, and an office of chief of staff, besides sections for civil and military appointments and statistics. Below the governor are eight commissioners each in charge of a department of government business. These departments include those of interior, finance, war, communication, foreign affairs, education, industry, and justice. General Tang Chi-yao, military governor of Yunnan for many years, is still at the head of the government, calling himself civil instead of military governor or Tuchun. In Canton also the title of Tuchun has been abolished, but the chief figure calls himself the commander-in-chief,

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung has up to August 26, failed to confirm Chen Chiung-ming's nomination of Chan Chik Yu, a leading merchant of Hongkong, as the civil governor of the province. It is the plan of Chen Chiung-ming, whose followers have recently rebelled against Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to remain in control of Kwangtung as acting director-general of reconstruction, a position higher than that of a governor of the province. If the reconstruction directorate scheme passes the Assembly, ex-Premier Tang Shao-yi will be chosen director-general with General Chen Chiung-ming and Admiral Tong Ting-kwong as directors. As Mr. Tang and Admiral Tong will be expected to decline, General Chen will eventually direct the reconstruction work alone. Mr. Chan is desired for the govornorship because of the belief that he will be able to arrange for financial assistance to the government. The Assemblymen still urge that General Chen should be the civil governor in name as well as in fact. The general public is indifferent over the question, so far accepting General Chen as the victor of the recent contest between him and Dr. Sun.

H. W.

Canton, August 26, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, August 30, to Wednesday, September 6.)

The confirmation of the nomination of Chan Chk-yu as provisional civil governor of Kwangtung Province, and the rumors current of the coming together of Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu seem to be the outstanding news of interest during the week under review. Dr. W. W. Yen has definitely declined the offer of the president to form another Cabinet and informs the officials he is not willing to mix up in the existing chaotic political situation in Peking. Dr. Wang Chung-hui is still in the hospital suffering from an attack with his eyes, and thus the Chinese government is still without a leader while the factional squabbling for premiership continues. Chang Tso-lin during this time has sent an urgent message saying President Li should continue his legal term of office and will contest anyone not supporting this move. One of the points of interest in the news during the week under review is the Russo-Japanese Conference to be opened the first of this month at Changchun, when the questions likely to be discussed are of much importance to Chita, Japan and China, the latter who may be asked to participate.

According to the *Peking Daily News*, the former members of parliament from Canton are wanting again to resume their seats in parliament and a number of the members are beginning to assemble, who have recently been given posts as advisers to the house, but declining as they wish to resume their seats as members of the house of representatives. The *News* has the following to say regarding the Tang Shao-yi nomination:

"Cabinet official circles consider that the policy of the Chihli Party towards the Cabinet question has been disclosed by telegrams from General Chang Hsih-yuan, Military Commissioner at Chahar, and General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh. General Chang's telegram, to the Cabinet, opposes the nomination of Tang Shao-yi as Premier and advocates that Dr. Wang Chung-huai should receive a substantive appointment and be asked to form a permanent Cabinet. The telegram from General Hsiao was much to be same effect, but added that as Mr. Tang advocates a federal system his appointment would not be in the interests of the country at the present time. General Hsiao thinks that Dr. Wang Chung-huai is most suitable for the post of Premier."

Reuter's Service had the following to say about the coming election of the Civil Governor in Hunan:

"The election of a Civil Governor in Hunan is to take place in the near future, and political feeling is said to be running high in the province. The two candidates for the post are the present Governor, General Chao Hung-ti, and

General Tan Yen-kai. General Chao's party are at present said to be preponderant, but the influence of General Li Lieh-chun and Chen Chia-yu, at Hengchowfu, has been enlisted on the side of General Tan, and is likely to prove a considerable factor.

The Chinese press is devoting much attention and space to reports concerning an alleged alliance between Sun Yat-sen and the Chihli militarists. Nothing definite concerning it has as yet been confirmed, but a serious attempt has been made, according to the press, to bring about an arrangement between Sun Yat-sen and Tsao Kun.

Fighting still continues in Szechwan province and brigandage is still rife in Chientao district. A number of Koreans are reported to have been killed during one of the loots.

The *Asiatic News Agency* in commenting on the South Eastern Railway has the following to say regarding financial retrenchment in the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, we are realiably informed that Dr. C. C. Wong, director-general of the railway, has just effected a reduction of one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars in this year's budget for the department of railway police alone:

"Last year's expenses were one million six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars which is reduced to one million five hundred and fifty-three housand dollars this year. This reduction has been made in spite of the fact that the total number of railway police is increased by six hundred and seventy men over that of last year which numbered fully three thousand. Figured upon the basis of last year's expenses, these six hundred and seventy additional men should cost the railway an additional sum of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars this year. This togther with the reduction of one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars constitutes an actual saving of some four hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars as compared with the figures of last year or a saving of about thirty-five percent. Moreover, this economy is effected without reducing the monthly pay of the police. The increase, of six hundred and seventy police will replace all the watchmen of the operating stores, mechanical and engineering departments, which will save the railway another two hundred thousand dollars annually."

General Wu Pei-fu has completely restored control of the Peking Hankow Railway to the Ministry by virtual agreement with the Ministry of Communications. The office established by him in Hankow for collection of the railway revenues has been abolished, and there is now no further interference with these revenues. Troop movements and shortage of rolling stock are still, however, proving hindrances to traffic.

In an interview with M. Yoffe, head of the Russian delegation to China, he firmly states that the Soviet is not seeking for privileges and is very interested in an agreement with the United States. He continued in his interview:

"Trade agreements alone, without a resumption of normal diplomatic and consular relations, do not—as has been proved by the experience of Britain—attain their end. It is quite easy to understand that solid firms or employers will not run the risk of doing business with a government which, from their viewpoint, is not a juridical person. Moreover, that time is past, in my opinion, when the Workers and Peasant's Russia must needs have been satisfied with compromissory treaties instead of usually and commonly accepted ones."

"On the question of what should be done to bring about a trade revival in the East, M. Yoffe had the following to say: "The main condition of the real revival of trade throughout the Far East is the resumption of relations based on agreements between all the Far-Eastern States: new principles must underlie such treaty relations and—paramount among them—full equality of rights of all parties concerned for, indeed, just as trade and industry could not be prosperous in conditions of slavery or serfdom, so they cannot thrive to day under contemporary capitalist enslavement."

During the week under review a cable from Simla said that reports from Kashgar indicate the Bolsheviks are again trying to conclude a treaty with Chinese Turkestan. This news comes as very interesting at the time that M. Yoffe is in Peking as head of the mission of the Soviet Republic. Mr. Yoffe for a long period was in Turkestan investigating this question of settling trade disputes with China. Mr. Yoffe has stated he has had no information regarding the negotiations.

The press in Japan seems to be interested in the motives and probable results of the Kokuminto's dissolution and the formation of a new party while the Kakushin Club is proceeding apace. In connection with this project the *Jiji* had the following five points particularly emphasized as promoted by the leader of the party:

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"1. Hitherto it has been necessary to have a castle called a political party to defend against the enemy, but this necessary is now obviated by the great increase in the number of those who share Mr. Inukai's opinions and those of his fellows.

"2. It is hoped that after the dissolution a large number of fellow-thinkers may be brought together. These fellow-thinkers will stand on an equal footing, with no particular leaders, and will conjointly work for the realization of their principles and views.

"3. The Kokuminto has never made it its object to seize power. It has hitherto conscientiously opposed such a policy. It has accordingly no intention whatever of forming a big political party after the dissolution.

"4. What the Kokuminto aims at by dissolution is to pave the way to an eventual big national combination.

"5. With the promotion of this object in view, the Kokuminto members desire to devote at least two or three years to the dissemination of their principles and political views."

Judging from this it seems that although the immediate object is not to form a new political party, the final aim is to attain a big national combination, or a big political party. Mr. Inukai compared a political party to a castle or a fort, but we are afraid that in making this comparison the Kokuminto leader betrays a misconception of the real nature of a political party."

The coming negotiations with Chita and Moscow was commented on in the *Japan Advertiser* of Tuesday, August 20.

'The coming negotiations are generally called the Japanese-Chita conference, but is this the proper designation of the conference? So far as our knowledge goes, the conference is to be attended by the representatives of the Soviet Government as well as those of the Chita government. It is patent, indeed, that the Soviet government will be represented by Yoffe. In what capacity, then, does he attend the conference? The Dalta agency, the organ of the Chita Government, published a document purported to be the reply forwarded to the Japanese government by Moscow and Chita under the joint signatures of the Foreign Ministers of the Soviet and the Chita governments. This document contains the passage: "Soviet Russia and the Far Eastern Republic consent to the opening of the Russo-Japanese negotiations for the purpose of establishing friendly relations between the countries concerned . . . ." About the same time, the representative of the Chita government in Washington made an official statement through the American press. This statement begins with the assertion that the Far Eastern Republic and the Soviet government, being convinced that the right time has arrived for the establishment of pacific relations with Japan, in view of the official declaration made by the Japanese government for the evacuation of Siberia, have already exchanged documents and agreed to hold negotiations among the three Governments. It is clear from these documents that Yoffe is the bona fide representative of the Soviet government. In whatever light he may be regarded by the Japanese government, he is evidently determined to attend the conference as representative of the Lenine government. Such being the case, it is not proper that the coming conference should be called the Japanese-Chita conference; it may more truly be designated as the Russo-Japanese conference.

The Philippine Independence Mission, which recently returned from the United States, made public a petition presented to the president of the United States petitioning that the American coastwise shipping law be not applied to the Philippines.

Agricultural people of the Philippines at a session of the Philippine Agricultural Congress in Manila adopted resolutions favoring a farm loan bank system for the islands.

A shipping strike in the Philippines, which had tied up interisland vessels for nearly a month, ended when the officers, who were fighting against a reduction in pay, accepted a cut of 10 percent with the understanding that other points at issue would be considered in arbitration later.

Filipino farm tenants, assembled in convention called by a labor leader in Manila, adopted resolutions protesting against immigration of foreign laborers into the islands.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

August 30. London dispatch says Great Britain intends to make thorough study of Thibet and will send mission composed of some of England's ablest explorers, scientists, missionaries and ethnologists, who plan to leave London soon for Lhasa.——Paris dispatch says no solution has been made on reparations situation.——Chicago report says arrests are still made in connection with railway strike.——Large crowds of people pay high tribute to Michael Collins, Irish leader, at funeral.

August 31. A semi-official statement coniciding with the arrival of the German delegates says in event of Germany refusing pledges to France the only solution in conformity with peace treaty will be refusal of moratorium and declaration of Germany's default.——Madras report says police stations in Godavery districts are looted.

September 1 London report says the famous warships of Great Britain are going on scrapheap under Washington agreement.——The radio telephone craze has now struck Paris, according to late dispatch from Paris.

September 2. Paris report says in case of default by Germany the signal will be for Allied forces to join.——According to a despatch sent to the State Department at Washington, the U. S. traders are urging a drastic cut in costs of U. S. passports.——Washington report says American valuation plan has been eliminated from Tariff Bill when it is reported back to Senate representatives by joint conference.——A technical commission to survey conditions in Russia is considered closed as far as United States is concerned, according to Washington dispatch.

September 3. Reparation's Commission's decision amounts to proposing a moratorium session in fall if radical reforms are carried out in German financial methods, including balancing budgets, according to Paris dispatch.——Washington report says U. S. will eventually help Europe solve her financial woes and be forced to participate in the European arena.——London report says the Times and Daily Mail will be run separately, since death of Lord Northcliffe.

September 4. Athens report says Greeks are uneasy about actual news from front where fighting continues and reports are current of important Cabinet changes coming.——Manila report says General Wood's annual report says Philippines must do everything possible to attract outside capital.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report, we have had another week of very little interest, with fluctuations within narrow limits. Weather balance during the past week ideal for maturing and harvesting the crop. Light rain fell during the latter part of the week, which is beneficial to the crop, but the typhoon expected here to-night, we fear, might result in serious damage. Receipts from 500-1,000 bales of new seasons have been arriving daily from Chekiang province, part of which has been bought up by the Canton dealers at Tls. 32.00 per picul, ex-warehouse.

Under the circumstances, we see no reason to change our views that any recession in prices is unwarranted, any attempt to force prices will be but a temporary success.

Yarn —The market during the past week has been keeping steady, and at the close prices advanced some three to four taels with undertone firm. Some 5000-6000 bales of local spinnings has been recorded for export to Newchwang, Weihaiwei, Tientsin, Hankow, Wuhu, Kiangse, Szechuen and Chefoo at prevailing prices.

Liverpool, August 31, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	13.66	Pence
,, ,, October	12.96	,,
,, ,, January	12.73	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, August 31, 1922.

New York Market:—

October	22.45	Cents
December	22.62	,,
January	22.46	,,
March	22.52	,,
May	22.45	,,
Spot	22.70	,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, August 30, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 486	per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, Dec/Jan.	,, 358	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Sept	,, 474	,, ,,

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, November/December/January	Tls. 30.00
Shanghai, November/December	,, 28.75
M-ginned, November/December	,, 28.75
Taichong, November/December	,, 29.50

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 30th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the spot and forward price of bar silver in London has risen ⅛d. to 35⅛, the market being reported quiet and steady. T/T on London after having advanced from 3/5 to 3/5½ receded this morning to 3/5¼, but 3/5½ for near and 3/5$\frac{9}{16}$ for forward delivery was being freely offered. T/T on America is being quoted at 77⅛, and possibly 77½ for forward.

Throughout the week the tone of the market has been fairly steady, principally due to moderate sales of T/T by Dalny merchants and local speculators. Speaking generally the exchange market is still very dull and inactive, and trade shows little or no signs of improvement.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls. 40,650,000	a decrease of	Tls. 99 000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$ 33,930,000	a decrease of	$ 330,000.

Estimated value Tls. 65,080,000 as against Tls. 44,800,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rate for July	Thurs. Aug. 24	Friday Aug. 25	Sat. Aug. 26	Mon. Aug. 28	Tuesday Aug. 29	Wed. Aug. 30
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.719	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5¼	3/5½	3/5¼
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/5⅛	3/5½	3/5⅛	3/5⅜	3/5⅝	3/5⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¾	3/5¾	3/5½
T/T India	264 771	262	262	262	265½	265½	264
T/T France	938.958	975	990	1020	1030	1010	990
T/T N. Y.	77.281	76½	76¼	76½	77¼	77	76¾
T/T H'kong	75.000	75	75	75	75	74¾	74¾
T/T Japan	62.240	62¾	62¾	62¾	62½	62¼	62¾
T/T Batavia	203.542	199	199	198	200½	200½	199½
T/T Straits	67.187	68½	68½	68½	67½	67½	68
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/8.219	3/7½	3/7½	3/7½	3/8	3/8	3/7¾
4m/s ,, D/P	-	3/7¾	3/7¾	3/7¾	3/8¼	3/8¼	3/8
6m/s ,, D/A	3/8.719	3/8	3/8	3/8	3/8½	3/8½	3/8¾
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	988.958	1025	1040	1070	1080	1060	1040
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	81.281	80½	80½	80½	81¼	81	80¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	81	81	81	81¾	81½	81¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	Aug. 26	Aug 28	Aug. 29	Aug. 30
* London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	34¾	35⅛	35½	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.69⅛	G. $.69½	G. $. 69½	G. $. 69⅞	G. $. 69⅝	G. $. .69⅞
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 302^{80}	Tls. 300^{80}	Tls. 301^{00}	Tls. 302^{10}	Tls. 302^{5}	Tls. 302^{50}
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}	111^{00}
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.25	72.325	72.3125	72.35	72.375	72.425
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1½%	1½%	1½%	2%	2%	2%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount		3%
Bank of France rate of discount		4½%
Bank of German rate of discount		7%
London open Market rate of Dis.	3 m/s.	2¼%
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2¼%
,, ,,	6 m/s.	2⅝%

London on Paris	T/T 57.65
London on Germany	T/T 6350
New York on London	T/T 446¼
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3$\frac{17}{32}$
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/6⅝
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1$\frac{11}{16}$

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk Tls.—Haikwan Taels Customs Rate July Taels 1.14 equal Gold $1)

S. S. *President Wilson*, from U. S. A., July 14.

Shirtings:		
White, Plain	Pcs	30
Sheetings:		
Grey, 15½ lb. 110 threads per sq. in.	,,	5,000
Cotton Flannel, Grey, 32 in.	,,	5,400
Lemons, Fresh	,,	134,250
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 1,050	Pls.	3,690
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	11
Asparagus, Canned	,,	132
Barley, Pearl	,,	13
Beans	,,	26
Bleaching Powder	,,	126
Butter	,,	24
Cheese	,,	22
Fruits, Canned	,,	10
,, Fresh	,,	31
Oranges, Fresh	,,	450
Ink, Printing	,,	11
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	723
Leather, Kid	,,	6
Leather, Sole	,,	302
Milk, Evaporated	,,	304
Milk Condensed	,,	1,440
Packing, India-rubber	,,	5
Paper, Cardboard	,,	4,043
Paper, Writing	,,	162
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,600
Pitch	,,	324
Sugar, Cube	,,	161
Sugar of Milk	,,	53
Seed, Apricot	,,	12
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	4,893
Fish, Canned	Doz.	137
Hats	Doz.	29
Vegetable, Canned	,,	1,120
Cigarettes	Mille	81,950
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk.Tls.	400,230

S. S. *Roseric*, from U. S. A., July 14.

Iron, Bar Ends	Pls.	522
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,577
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,310
Canned Fruits	Doz.	84
Canned Meats	,,	124
Cigarettes	Mille	65,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	91,294

S. S. *Arizona Maru*, July 25.

To Seattle.

Egg, Albumen, Frozen	Pls.	705
Egg, Yolk, Frozen	,,	1,453
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	3,952
Oil, Wood	,,	9,744
Peas, White	,,	1,680

To New York.

Skin Mats, Dog	Pcs.	5,000

S. S. *Monmouth*, July 25.

To New York.

Camphor	Pls.	168
Oil, Camphor	,,	506
Seed, Sessamum	,,	420

S. S. *Heffron*, July 24.

To New York.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	825

S. S. *Yokohama Maru*, from U. S. A., July 15.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 11 lb.	Pcs.	7,000
Cotton Flannel, Grey 32 in. by 31 yd.	Pcs.	3,000
Iron, Bars	Pls.	1,865
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	479,133

S. S. *Levant Arrow*, from U. S. A., July 15.

Oil, Kerosene, in bulk	Galls.	10,066

S. S. *Tenyo Maru*, July 14.

To San Francisco.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	3.51
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	114
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	164
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	51
Carpets	Pcs.	38

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	Pls.	35

To Boston.

Carpets	Pcs.	107

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 10	Pls.	9.93

To Philadelphia.

Carpets	Pcs.	217

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 365	Pls.	364
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 95	Pls.	93.41
White, other Ports, Bls. 10.	,,	10
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	8.36
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	8.80
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	32
Egg, Yolk, Dried	,,	269
Feathers, Duck	,,	.50
Straw Braid, White	,,	55
Wool, Goats'	,,	581
Wool, Sheep's	,,	509
Carpets	Pcs.	179

S. S. *Eumaeus*, July 28.

To Philadelphia.

Seed, Mustard	Pls.	301

To New York.

Silk, Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	0.53
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	1,063
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	1
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	24
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	146
Hyson, other Ports	,,	52
Bristles	,,	444
Feathers, Duck	,,	34
Feathers, Goose	,,	492
Hair, Horse	,,	60
Oil, Wood	,,	13,326
Tungsten Ore	,,	168
Carpets	Pcs.	50
Hats, Rush	,,	34,200
Skins, Deer	,,	4,908
Skins Doe	,,	10,000
Skins, Goat, Tanned	,,	5,241

S. S. *Empress of Canada*, from U.S.A., July 17.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 9 lb	Pcs.	4,000
Grey, 11 lb	,,	10,680
Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,000
Cotton Flannel, Grey 32 in. by 31 yd.	,,	3,250
Ink, Printing	Pls.	253
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	2

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New Books and Publications

Wilsonian versus Harding Foreign Policies

Comments upon the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments and Far Eastern Questions: being a debate between Hon. Norman H. Davis and Mr. Paul D. Cravath, Council of Foreign Relations, 1922: New York.

THE League of Nations, the relations between the United States and Japan and the Anglo-American Alliance as an outcome of the renunciation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, are the principal subjects of this debate, between a Wilsonian Democrat and a Harding Republican. Mr. Norman Davis was Under-Secretary of State during the Wilson Administration and his view of international relations is colored by Wilsonian sentimentality. For instance, in a discussion of the treaties arranged at Washington, Mr. Davis permits himself to speak the following:

> It is also unfortunate that the spirit of the treaty has already been violated by the refusal to permit China to levy import duties of more than 5 percent especially when other powers levy as high as 200 percent on certain Chinese goods. This is unfair and unwise, but China came out of the conference with more than she went in with.

It is perhaps more unfortunate that an Under-Secretary of State should be so unfamiliar with an international question of such moment as the Chinese tariff. The Tariff was originally fixed by treaty because every official, great and small, before the Treaty of Nanking, took it upon himself to determine the rate on each particular cargo. Today goods travelling in the interior—Chinese, not foreign goods—are held up at every likin station for an exorbitant tax until Egyptian and Indian cotton can often undersell Tungchow cotton here in Shanghai, which is only a night's journey from Tungchow.

Again Mr. Davis says:

> The Treaty on Chinese Integrity was signed, but all that was done toward a world-wide reduction of land armaments was to pass a resolution recommending that the Chinese armies be reduced, while foreign troops are on her soil.

Is it possible that a man who held such high office in the American State Department is so ignorant of Chinese affairs? Can he compare the coolie army of China with the armies of France, Germany and the other European powers? Is it possible that he does not know that the feudal army of 1,500,000 which is destroying China today is China's greatest enemy, because it cannot defend the country even against the smallest power? It exists only for internecine warfare, for the murder of China's civil population, for the keeping of the country in disorder in the interests of the feudal lords who call themselves Inspectors-General, Tuchuns and such other titles, but who are little more than legalized bandits—like the other bandits, whom they dare not suppress. And does not this sentimentalist know the history of the existence of foreign troops in this country? Has he never heard of the Boxer Incident? Does he know nothing of the present condition of the Peking-Mukden line and the Kin-han Railroad? Does he not realize that Tientsin is a haven of safety for Chinese only because foreign troops are there to prevent the enforcement of the proscriptions which follow the wake of every futile war? Does he not realize that cities in the interior are looted every year? Has he never heard of the looting of Ichang, Wuchang, Kiukiang, Changtehfu and other cities? Wonderful it must be and soothing to live in the world of a Wilsonian sentimentalist.

Much of the brochure is an attack on Japan—her attitude in China and her attitude toward Siberia. Mr. Davis speaks of Japan's efforts in Manchuria and her unfair blocking of the management of the Chinese Eastern Railroad by Colonel John F. Stevens. There is no defense of Japan's policy in China during the war. It is doubtful whether there are many Japanese who would defend that attitude. It was a mistake and it has done more harm to Japan than China. It must be admitted however that since the Washington Conference, Japan has played the game so far as we know, and as long as she plays the game the other Powers concerned with the fate of China are not justified in attacking her. Perhaps there will be sufficient to attack at a future date, but today Japan is toeing the mark.

The Japanese policy in Siberia is a different matter. President Wilson made it possible for Japan to enter Siberia, an act which was against the best advices of Americans living in the Far East. It was known in 1918 and 1919 that Japan was little concerned with the fate of the Czecho-Slovaks. The Siberian Expedition could only have an economic connotation. The Wilson Administration, advised by monarchists and Russian reactionaries and by stupid Americans who were sentimental over the Bolsheviks assisted Japan in gaining a foothold in Siberia. No official of the Wilson Administration can blame Japan for what happened subsequently. Had they more than an academic knowledge of Far Eastern problems, they would have known what might have happened and they would not have favored the expedition. But why pick on Japan? Is not America by her refusal to trade with Russia still supporting the same sentimental view? Is not America still permitting France to claim her pound of flesh when there is no flesh? Did the Wilson Administration ever protest against Wrangle, Koltchak, Dennikin, Semenoff and the other adventurers who have kept Russia in turmoil and the world in economic unrest—most of these men the agents of a Shylockian France? No member of the Wilson Administration who left unprotested France's conduct toward European Russia has a moral right to criticize Japan's conduct toward Siberian Russia. Even a sentimentalist might be consistent.

The debates are most interesting because of the superficiality displayed, the lack of first-hand knowledge, the unpreparedness for a discussion of important international problems. Mr. Cravath had the good judgement to plead ignorance, but Mr. Davis assumed knowledge. And secondly, the debate is interesting as between a Wilsonian Democrat and a Harding Republican. What is the difference in international affairs? One of the strongest factors in Great Britain's foreign policy is its continuity. The foreign affairs of the country are not disturbed by ephemeral party politics. Until America has such a consistent foreign policy her position among the family of nations will not be as great as her economic and moral qualities should command.

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

Judge, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. **District Attorney,** Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. **Commissioner,** Nelson E. Lurton.
Clerk, William A. Chapman.
Deputy Clerk, L. Macoubrey.
U. S. **Marshal,** } Thurston R. Porter.
Disbursing Officer, }
Prison Physician, Dr. T. B. Dunn.
Deputy Marshal, Wm. Van Buskirk.
Office Hours 9-1; 2-5.

Tientsin:

Special Deputy Marshal, I. A. Landesman.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of The Weekly Review may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Sept.	1, 1922,	Cause No.	989,	Raab v. Barque "Chin Pu"; on claims of laborers; testimony taken of plaintiff and Shing Wah Yu, Chang Ah Chung and Shu Wah Sung; submitted.
,,	1, ,,	,, ,,	1384,	King v. A. O. Andersen & Co.; defendant given to Sept. 8 to answer.
,,	4, ,,	,, ,,	1828,	Frank Waterhouse & Co's. "Pacific Ports" v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.; judgment confessed.
,,	4, ,,	,, ,,	1829,	Chen Van Chu v. Wilkins Bros & Co.; passed ro Sept. 11.
,,	4, ,,	,, ,,	1840,	Zao Pa Chuen v Sino-American Stock & Produce Exchange, Inc-; passed to Sept. 11.
,,	4, ,,	,, ,,	1606,	Kamorovsky v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co. et al, on petition for leave to intervene; submitted.
,,	4, ,,	,, ,,	1418,	Rhodes v. Rhodes; plaintiff's testimony taken; submitted.
,,	5, ,,	,, ,,	1844,	Roth v. Roth; testimony taken of plaintiff and witnesses Mrs. Roth and Mrs. Dorman.
,,	5, ,,	,, ,,	1803,	Stotler v. Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.; testimony taken of plaintiff in his own behalf and of the following witnesses for the defense: Messrs. Meyer, Skain and Wright; argued and submitted

(*Before the Commissioner*)

Sept.	2, 1922,	Cause No.	1859,	U. S. v. Kingsley; plea of guilty.
,,	2, ,,	,, ,,	1865,	U. S. v. Adams; plea of guilty.
,,	5, ,,	,, ,,	1869,	U. S. v. Whitton; testimony of Sinclair.

FLEMING v. UNITED STATES

(*Continued from last week*)

It is true that sec. 268 above quoted is a reenactment [18] but it thereby became new legislation, a later expression of legislative intent and with a significant change in phraseology. For while the antecedent of "said courts" in the old section was the phrase "courts of the United States" [19] the antecedent in the new section is, as we have seen, "*any* court of the United States." This court is entitled to exercise the power conferred by sec. 268 unless it can be judicially held that it is not "any court of the United States." And if it is not, then what is it?

We are familiar with Judge Thayer's decision[20] that the Consular Court Regulations govern the *procedure* of this Court, except so far as modified and supplemented by its Judge, even as against inconsistent provisions of the Revised Statutes then in force. That decision was based mainly upon the provision in the organic act creating this court that

> "the *procedure* of the said court shall be in accordance, so far as practicable, with the existing procedure prescribed for consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the United States." [21]

It will be seen that this provision relates to procedure alone. But the degree of punishment which may be imposed therefor is a matter not of procedure but of jurisdiction. Now Judge Thayer was dealing with a question not of jurisdiction but of procedure *i. e.* the limitation of actions which, he cites authority to show, relate to the "remedy" (i. e. procedure) and not to the right. Judge Thayer never decided, and the question was not presented to him, that the *jurisdiction* of this court must always remain like that of the consuls under the Revised Statutes. He never held, and never intended to hold, that any limitations upon the exercise of that jurisdiction could not be removed by a general act relating to "*any* court of the United States."

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[18] U. S. Rev. Stats., sec. 725.
[19] Id., sec. 724
[20] U. S. v. Engelbracht. 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 169.
[21] Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, ch 3934, sec. 5.

(*To be Continued Next Issue*)

IN THE U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI

In re Estate of
PATRICIO CASTRO PEREZ,
Deceased.

Cause No. 1866
Estate No. 447
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Patricio Castro Perez, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned, at Shanghai, China on or before March 9th, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

SIMON DASMARINAS,
Administrator,
c/o U. S. Court for China.

Shanghai, China, Sept. 9th, 1922.

Judgments and Orders:

Aug.	31,	1922,	Cause	No.	1511,	Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co.; demurrer sustained.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1498,	In re Grace L. Coppock's Will; order confirming probate.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1670,	Swinehart v. Swinehart et al.; order directing allowance from funds.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1858,	Swinehart v. Swinehart; allowance for separate maintenance.
Sept.	1,	,,	,,	,,	989,	Raab v. Barque "Chin Pu"; decree.
,,	4,	,,	,,	,,	1847,	U. S. v. Boyd; acquittal.
,,	4,	,,	,,	,,	1864,	U. S. v. Boyd; order overruling demurrer.
,,	5	,,	,,	,,	1864,	U. S. v. Boyd; sentence.
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	1418,	Rhodes v. Rhodes; decree.
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	1844,	Roth v. Roth; decree.
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	1828,	Frank Waterhouse & Co's "Pacific Ports" v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc; judgment by confession.

(By the Commissioner)

Sept.	4,	1922,	Cause	No.	1859,	U. S. v. Kingsley; order.
,,	4,	,,	,,	,,	1865,	U. S. v. Adams; order.
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	1869,	U. S. v. Whitton; dismissed with caution.

Assignments for Hearing:

September	8,	1922,	9:30 a. m.,	Cause No. 1800, Banque Belge pour l'Etranger v. Montgomery Ward & Co.
,,	11,	,,	3:00 p. m.,	Cause No. 1829, Chen Van Chu v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.
,,	11,	,,	3:00 p. m.,	Cause No. 1840, Zao Pa Chuen v. Sino-American Stock & Produce Exchange, Inc.
October	24,	,,	9:30 A. M.,	Cause No. 1723, H. E. Railton & Co. Ltd. v. Sonn Bros. Imp. & Exp. Co.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Aug.	30,	1922,	Cause	No.	1731,	U. S. v. Bowe; motion for new trial; affidavit.
,,	30,	,,	,,	,,	1860,	Pacific Trading Co. v. American Trading Co.; marshal's return of summons.
,,	30,	,,	,,	,,	1861,	Luk Hop Co. v. American Express Co.; marshal's return of summons.
,,	30,	,,	,,	,,	1862,	Moore v. Elmont; marshal's return of summons.
,,	30,	,,	,,	,,	1384,	Jatz Y. T. King v. A. O. Andersen & Co.; motion for judgment by default.
,,	30,	,,	,,	,,	1663,	Giesel & Co. Ltd. et al. v. Reids Ltd. Inc.; petitioner's brief.
,,	31,	,,				Universal Motor Car and Body Works. Inc.; articles of incorporation.
,,	31,	,,	Corp'n	,,	83,	Dollar Oriental Steamship Co. Inc.; annual statement.
,,	31,	,,	Cause	,,	1776,	E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co. v. R. R. Fernbach; answer.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1696,	In re Hannigs; defendant's brief in support of petition; District Attorney's reply.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1697,	In re Hannigs; defendant's brief in support of petition; District Attorney's reply.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1698,	In re Hannigs; District Attorney's consent.
Aug.	31,	1922,	Cause	No.	1699,	In re Hannigs; District Attorney's consent.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1700,	In re Hannigs; District Attorney's consent.
,,	31,	,,	,,	,,	1867,	Mao Tung Products Co v. North China Cold Storage Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.
Sept.	1,	,,	,,	,,	1864,	U. S. v. Boyd; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; demurrer.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1511,	Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co.; exception.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1800,	Banque Belge Pour l'Etrangerv, Montgomery Ward & Co.; motion to set; notice.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1828,	Frank Waterhouse & Co's "Pacific Ports" v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; motion; notice.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1829,	Chen Van Chee v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; motion; notice.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1544,	Fischer v. Stone; motion to set; notice.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1773,	Railton & Co. v. Sonn Bros. Import & Export Co.; motion to set; notice.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1865,	U. S. v. Adams; complaint.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1803,	Stotler v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; marshal's return of subpoena.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1847,	U. S. v. Boyd; brief for the defense.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1866,	In re Estate of Patricio C. Perez, deceased; petition; report of death; inventory; depositions.
,,	4,	,,	,,	,,	1686,	In receivership of Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; motion for allowance of preferred claim.
,,	4,	,,	,,	,,	1511,	Hsu Wen Hwa Tang v. Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.; amended petition.
,,	4,	,,	,,	,,	1871,	U. S. v. Chaney; affidavit; warrant issued.
,,	4,	,,	,,	,,	1866,	In re Estate of Patricio C. Perez; deceased; oath and bond of administrator.
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	1870,	Doong Yih & Co. v. Rossia Insurance Co. of America; petition; summons issued.
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	1866,	In re Estate of Patricio C. Perez, deceased; letters of administration.
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	1872,	U. S. v. King; affidavit; warrant issued.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of : **Cause No. 1822**
LEONIDAS WILLIAM PIERCE, : **Estate No. 440**
Deceased. : **NOTICE**

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 24, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

(Mrs.) Nellie A. Pierce,
Executrix,
c/o Central China Mission,
Yangchow, China.

Shanghai, China,
August 24, 1922.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of : **Cause No. 1832**
GERTRUDE FRANCES MISSEMER, : **Estate No. 442**
Deceased. : **NOTICE**

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before February 24, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Geo. W. Missemer,
Administrator,
8, Ford Lane,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
August 24, 1922.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up **(Main Line)** **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T. P. L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East ... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P. M. L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.											13.35		—
Do. d.										P. M. L.	14.00	P. M. L.	—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T. P. L.	22.21	T. P. L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.53
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up **(Branch Line)** **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

															*
Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15
Kiangwan .. d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40
Tientungan .. d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50

														*
Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down **(Main Line)** **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North..........dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield..........dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei..........dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction..........dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South .... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.25*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction .... arr.	..	*8.33*	*9.33*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.33*
Sungkiang..........dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai..........dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing..........dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehzah..........dep.	8.19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Changan..........dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	---	..	22.51
Hangchow..........dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou..........arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkon .... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow.......... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.2
Changan.......... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.14
Yehzah .... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing.......... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai .... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang .... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.23*
Shanghai South ...... a.	*8.56*	*10.56*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei .... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield .... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou **(Kiangshoo Branch Line)** **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konsenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55
Kenshangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10
Hangchow....... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..
Zahkou .... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..

Zahkou .... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.25	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Kenshangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02
Konsenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.